The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Defeat of Another Carlist Movement in Spain.

Rumored Important Treaty between France, Austria and Italy.

Reported Promises of Prussia to the Pope.

ROYAL ASSENT TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Fears of Another Fenian Invasion of Canada.

An Earthquake Shock in Memphis, Tennessee.

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Movement and Defeat.

MADRID, Monday, July 26.

An attempt made by the Carlists to take the City of Pampeluna, in Navarre, was frustrated by the garrison. Several men were killed and wounded on both sides.

Arrests of Carlists continue to be made in Madrid.

A NEW TREATY.

Rumored Important Treaty Between France, Austria and Italy—Offers of Prussia to the Pope—The Great Eastern at Brest.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

It is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between France, Austria and Italy, whereby the latter, in case of war, is to support France with a contingent of 30,000 troops and occupy Viterbo. It is also rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

BREST, Monday, July 26.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at this port to-day from Miquelon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Legislation for Ireland—Proceedings in Parliament—The Royal Assent to the Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

In the House of Lords to-night the royal assent was given to the Irish Church bill.

In the course of the evening, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the inefficiency of the police and magisterial arrangements in Ireland for the prevention and detection of crime. He said the constant recurrence of agrarian outrages in that island was a disgrace to the country, and the impunity with which murder and outrage were committed showed that the executives were powerless and assassins powerful. He urged the necessity of having a more efficient constabulary.

Lord DUFFERIN said Her Majesty's Government deplored the recent outrages in Ireland and was ready to consider any proposal for their repression. It was now considering the desirability of establishing a secret police force. He added that no measure had been neglected to bring the perpetrators of outrages to punishment.

The House of Lords has passed the Endowed Schools bill.

In the House of Commons the announcement that the royal assent had been given to the Irish Church bill was received with cheers.

The Telegraph Purchase bill passed in Committee. There was a decided majority in favor of making a permanent monopoly of the telegraph lines.

The Times on Disestablishment.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

The *Times* to-day refers to the effect of disestablishment as follows: "The Irish Church now knows what it is and what it can do, and for the first time in its history has a real, honest, independent character."

Interest in the Coming International Boat Race—Ocean Yacht Race.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

The interest in the Harvard and Oxford boat race exceeds that of the annual University contest. The betting is in favor of Oxford.

The ocean race of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club for prizes valued at £100 came off on Friday last. The race was open to yachts belonging to any Royal club, with allowances of time by ACKER's scale. The course sailed over was from Lowestoft to Hull Roads, about 150 miles in a direct line. The race was won by the *Cambria*, which beat all her competitors by ten hours.

Arrival of the "Macedonian" and the "Savannah" at Portsmouth.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

The United States practice-ships *Macedonian* and *Savannah* have arrived at Portsmouth. The officers are now visiting the different Government establishments there.

FRANCE.

The Case of the American Arrested During the Riots—Appointments.

PARIS, Monday, July 26.

The *Journal Officiel* denies that Mr. J. Q. A. WARREN, the American citizen who was arrested during the late riots, received ill-usage, and asks for the suspension of public judgment pending a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

Marshal NIEL, Minister of War, has ordered that the number of cadets admitted to the military schools be increased.

The following appointments are announced: The Baron DE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD to be Senator; M. BENEDETTI to be Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and M. CHARLES BAUDIN to be Ambassador to Berlin.

Congratulations Over the Completion of the New Cable.

PARIS, Monday, July 26.

The *Journal Officiel* congratulates the country on the completion of the Franco-American Cable. It says: "The new route of communication now opened between France and the United States will henceforth render our intercourse more frequent and our relations more intimate; it will draw closer the bonds of friendship which now unite the two countries."

AUSTRIA.

Excitement in Cracow—Liberation of a Nun After a Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

VIENNA, Monday, July 26.

Great excitement was created last week in Cracow by the liberation of a nun who had been confined in a convent there for over twenty years. A popular demonstration which was made on the occasion led to a series of disturbances. The military were called out to restore order, and many arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Case of Mazzini—Defence of the Swiss Government.

BERNE, Monday, July 26.

The Swiss Government justifies its conduct in forbidding the residence of MAZZINI on the Italian frontier, on the ground of his revolutionary doctrines, and the duties imposed by international law.

EGYPT.

General Arming Through the Country.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated to-day, states that Egypt is arming extensively.

CUBA.

The Number of Soldiers on Each Side—The Government Stipend Withheld from the Jesuit College at Havana—Spanish Reports of Spanish Victories.

HAVANA, Monday, July 26.

According to official reports the number of effective regular troops on this island is 33,000, and of volunteers 4,000. The rebels state that they have 6,000 well armed men in the field, besides a number of guerrilla bands.

Marshal SERRANO has issued an order withholding the Government stipend from the Jesuit college in Havana, owing to the indiscretion of the Directors.

The volunteers from Remedios have surprised a force of rebels at Laguna, and killed eighteen of them. A skirmish has also occurred between Sagua and Villa Clara, in which the rebels lost twenty men, including Major MARQUEZ. Advices from San Espiritu state that 200 troops had captured a rebel intrenchment, with considerable loss on both sides.

A force of eight hundred rebels had attacked the colored militia guarding the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, with the loss of forty men. The Spanish loss was ten.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Landing of a Twenty-inch Gun Weighing Over Fifty-seven Tons—The Crops in the Vicinity—The Yacht "Coquette."

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, July 24.

Another wonderful achievement in military ordnance, in the shape of a twenty-inch gun weighing over fifty-seven tons, has arrived here, and has just been successfully landed on the beach. This gun was cast in Pittsburg, Penn., during the present year, and there is but one other of the same size in the United States. It was taken by rail from Pittsburg to Jersey City, where it was shipped on the schooner *A. Lincoln* for this place. It cost over $1,000 to reship it from the cars to the schooner, there being but one hoisting apparatus of sufficient power to handle it. The schooner arrived here a day or two since, but there being no facilities here for unloading it, the vessel was sent to Norfolk. Colonel HENRY W. JAMES, the Depot Quartermaster, went up to Norfolk and procured a large barge of sufficient tonnage to carry it, and upon which the gun was loaded, at the Navy-yard, under the supervision of Colonel T. G. BAYLOR, Chief of Ordnance.

Owing to its great weight, the loading of this gun upon the barge was a very delicate operation, and required a great amount of ingenuity in order to have the weight properly adjusted. The barge was put to her greatest capacity to carry it. Colonel JAMES procured the steamer *Resolute*, took the barge in tow and brought her down in safety. This morning, at high tide, the barge was taken up the beach to the place where it was decided to land the gun, and ran broadside on the shore. A foundation of heavy timber was then built up even with the side of the barge, immense hawsers, block and tackle, &c., were brought to bear on it, and the ponderous piece of ordnance began moving down the slight incline to the beach. There are no carriages at this port heavy enough to bear the weight of this gun, but one is building expressly for it at the Watervliet Arsenal, which will be completed in a short time. The gun will throw a shot weighing about eleven hundred pounds.

The crops in this vicinity, which have, for the past six weeks, been suffering from drouth, have just received an abundance of rain, and the corn crop, which was thought to be almost a failure, now promises a very large yield.

The steam-yacht *Coquette*, from New-York, passed up yesterday for Norfolk, *en route* for Key West.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Severe Shock at Memphis, Tenn.—Meteoric Shower.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, July 26.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 3 o'clock. Several large meteors fell during the night.

A Sheriff and Twenty Men Attacked in East Greenbush—The Officer and Others Badly Wounded.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 26.

This afternoon Deputy Sheriff GREGG, of Rensselaer County, with a posse numbering twenty men, went to the residence of a farmer, named DENNISON, in East Greenbush, to levy on his goods for non-payment of rent. On reaching the place they found gathered about the premises about forty men. Not expecting any trouble, the Sheriff proceeded in the discharge of his duty; but was obstructed by the owner of the property. The Sheriff then attempted to take DENNISON into custody, but the crowd opened fire upon the posse with guns and pistols, when Sheriff GREGG was, it is feared, mortally and LEONARD J. WILBECK and Mr. WOODS seriously wounded. The Sheriff's posse then made a hasty retreat. It was reported that five of the posse were wounded, but the above are the only names given.

The base-ball match between the Atlantic and "Haymakers" Clubs has been postponed until Monday, on account of the rain.

Slight Accident on the Hudson River Railroad at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, July 26.

A singular accident occurred at the depot in this city this afternoon. As the up train on the Hudson River Railroad, due here at 3 o'clock, was approaching the station, a freight-car of the Hudson and Boston Railroad, loaded with iron rails, stood directly across the track at the crossing of the two roads. A collision, of course, took place, the train passing through the freight-car, carrying the centre of it off on the cow-catcher, and leaving the trucks standing unmoved. The rails were scattered at a fearful rate, knocking down telegraph poles, splitting the flag-house, and shattering the coal office of MOORE & HOSBROOK, the inmates of which had a very narrow escape. The engineer and fireman jumped from the train; but a man from the repair shop, who was on the engine at the time, remained at his post and stopped the engine.

Large Fire in Waterford—Loss $80,000.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, July 26.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the storehouse attached to the Shannon Mills, situated in Waterford, at the junction of the Mohawk River and Champlain Canal, near the Cohoes bridge. The mill and contents were completely destroyed. The loss will amount to from $80,000 to $100,000, which is fully covered by insurance in Albany and New-England companies. The origin of the fire is unknown. Three thousand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of feed, from twelve to fifteen thousand barrels of flour, and three thousand empty barrels were burned. The mill was valued at $40,000.

Breaks in the Erie Canal—Boats Stopped.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, July 26.

A lock on the Erie Canal, east of Frankfort, gave out on Saturday. It was thought five days would be necessary to make repairs. No boats have passed Frankfort since Saturday.

Murder in St. Louis—Attack on a Physician by a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, July 26.

WM. PLOEGER was shot and killed last night by ERNEST NEEMIER. Both were Germans, and had been intimate friends. An improper intimacy between NEEMIER and PLOEGER's wife is the alleged cause of the act. PLOEGER surrendered himself to the authorities.

Dr. P. ANDERSON was dangerously cut yesterday with a knife by an infuriated woman, who accused him of giving her medicine to cause an abortion. The doctor denies the charge.

LONG BRANCH.

The President's Ball—Large Assemblage of Distinguished Guests.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, July 26.

The grand ball given in honor of President GRANT took place at the Stetson House this evening. At 10 o'clock the dining-rooms were thrown open, and Graffula's Band, of New-York, GILMORE's Band, of Boston, and the Governor's Island Band united and played "Hail to the Chief," the President entering with his wife. Ex-Secretary Borie and wife, General W. T. Sherman and daughter, General Phil. Sheridan and lady, Generals Ingalls, Reeves, Ames, Porter, Comstock, Wallen, Merritt, and Lieutenant Governor Woodford, and distinguished guests from all parts of the country were present. The ball room was handsomely decorated with American bunting. At 11 o'clock the room was packed to its utmost capacity. The ball was a great success. The following gentlemen composed the Committee: Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman; Joseph Seligman, Lewis B. Brown, Daniel L. Pettee, Hon. B. H. Brewster, A. B. Cornell, N. W. Chater, H. M. Ruggles, S. B. Driggs, A. Bennie, General H. D. Wallen, General H. Porter, General C. B. Comstock, G. W. Childs, W. F. Leech, R. Campbell, John Hoey and Charles Chamberlain.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Gunboats Ordered Ready for Service—Fears of a New Fenian Invasion.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, July 26.

Instructions have been received from Ottawa to have the gunboats on the lakes ready for immediate service. Rumors of a Fenian movement are supposed to be the cause of the order.

The Crops in Wisconsin and Iowa—Encouraging Reports.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, July 26.

Reports from all parts of Wisconsin are to the effect that the wheat crop promises to be very heavy. The harvests will be from ten days to two weeks later than usual. All the crops look equally well, except corn, which is a little backward, but should there be no unseasonable frost, that will also be large. The same general reports come from Iowa.

The New-Orleans Frauds—Progress of the Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 26.

Collector CASEY is having the immense amounts of seized sugar stored in the heretofore unoccupied vaults of the Custom-house. Solicitor of the Treasury BANFIELD is here, giving his attention to the sugar cases. Supervisor KINSELLA is also here. A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of AUGUST COUTOURIE for concealing his books. Those of most importance to the revenue officers cannot be found.

Railroad Encouragement in Nebraska.

BROWNSVILLE, Neb., Monday, July 26.

Nameless County, Nebraska, has voted to donate $200,000 to the St. Louis Trunk and the Brownsville, Fort Kearney and Pacific Railroads. Both roads will be built through the county next year. The latter is an extension of the Quincy and Brownsville Railroad. The work is progressing on both lines.

Admiral Farragut in California—Continuation of the Fires in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 26.

Admiral FARRAGUT and wife arrived here to-night. The fires in the woods in Washington Territory are raging with renewed violence.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BANGOR, Me., July 26.—Mr. CUMMINGS, tutor to a son of the late CHARLES O. ROGERS, of Boston, temporarily stopping at Matawamkeag, was shot in a church at Winn yesterday, by an accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket, the ball passing through his shoulder. The wound is not a dangerous one. The excitement in the church was intense.

CALAIS, Me., July 26.—In a disturbance Saturday night JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Dover, N. H., was injured and died on Sunday morning.

BRUCHA & COSTELLO, who were tried before Judge PITMAN on the charge of burning their shoe manufactory in Marlboro, and obtaining the insurance from the New-York offices, were acquitted by the jury.

BOSTON, July 26.—JOSHUA STETSON, Treasurer of the Washington Mills, died last night. The bark *Jersey*, before reported lost on the coast of Madagascar, was insured for $250,000, the larger proportion of which was in Boston and New-England offices.

WASHINGTON.

Troubles of Revenue Officers in Georgia—Opposition to the Enforcement of the Laws—The New Post Office for New-York—Dangerous Counterfeits—"Crimes and Casualties" in the City.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

The enforcement of the Revenue laws in at least a portion of the State of Georgia, appears to be a matter of so much difficulty, if not danger, that three gentlemen have declined the appointment of Assessor in one of the districts, and abandoned the field to turbulent and disorderly parties. The district complained of is known as the Third Georgia District, comprising twenty-three counties in the central and eastern part of the State. Collector BELCHER has forwarded to Commissioner DELANO the declination of the last appointee, Mr. WILLIAM R. HAYGOOD, with the statement that he (HAYGOOD) found it impossible to discharge his duty owing to threats, intimidation and actual violence, and that three unsuccessful attempts have been made to assess property in these counties. The matter will be brought to the attention of the President on his return, and, if necessary, the military will be used to aid in the enforcement of the laws.

THE NEW NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

It is understood that the questions raised by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City in regard to the right of the United States to carry out the proposed plans for constructing the new Post Office building in the City have been definitely settled. The work will proceed as announced, and the supervising architect has already issued proposals for the fence and the coping to be removed before the 14th day of August next, for supplying 10,000 barrels of cement, and for excavating and carting away the earth for the new site. It has not been determined of what material the superstructure will be constructed, but granite is preferred by way of contrast with the buildings in that vicinity.

COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

There is information at the Treasury Department that counterfeiting of United States securities in some of the European countries is being carried on to some extent, and bankers and others are warned to take the necessary precautions. A counterfeit coupon, which purported to have been attached to a one hundred dollar Five-twenty bond of the issue of 1862, fourth series, was received by General SPINNER to-day. It was paid in New-York, and came from Germany. The paper on which it is printed is poorer in quality than that used by the Government, and a close examination shows that it is merely a well-executed lithograph.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE CUBANS.

Mr. LEMUS and some of his revolutionary associates are expected to [illegible]. It appears that the differences or dissatisfaction which have existed among the members of the Junta in New-York have been satisfactorily settled, and Mr. LEMUS will continue to be the directing head of the auxiliary revolutionary movements in the United States. It is announced that greater secrecy will be observed in the future operations of the Cubans here, and the charge of fitting out expeditions and preparing other military schemes is to be intrusted to new hands.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE CITY.

Political news is exceedingly scarce at the National Capital, but, as if to compensate us for the general dullness at the White House and in the Departments, we have nearly every day a long chapter of accidents, crime and depravity. Take the record of the last forty-eight hours: A jealous husband attempts to murder his wife, a woman cowhides a man for exerting an improper influence on her daughter, one colored woman shoots another in a fit of passion or insanity, a bricklayer falls from a ladder, sustaining a fracture of the skull, and lastly thirty colored rioters attack a house so formidably that guns and pistols are used to beat them off.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL expects to leave here next week for Groton, Mass.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

THE DENT MOVEMENT.

Rev. JAMES LYNCH, (colored,) of Mississippi, denies a recently published statement that he has pledged Judge DENT the support of the colored people of his State. LYNCH has made arrangements for an interview with General GRANT and Judge DENT on Thursday next. He declares that all further efforts at reconstruction should be based on universal suffrage and universal amnesty; that the white people of Mississippi have as thoroughly abandoned resistance to the doctrines of the Republican Party as they did to the Government when the armies of General LEE surrendered; that they do not feel any interest in common with the National Democratic Party; that the Southern white man concedes to the colored man equal political rights, and there will be no issue between them, and to create one will be a curse to both races. Mr. LYNCH has conferred with many of the leading Radicals.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks of the United States at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$[illegible]
Overdrafts	2,430,338 79
United States bonds to secure circulation	338,539,750 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	17,[illegible] 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	27,476,650 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	20,777,530 82
Due from redeeming agents	62,912,898 32
Due from national banks	93,058,504 43
Due from other banks and bankers	8,140,918 26
Real estate furniture and fixtures	25,530,371 17
Current expenses	5,530,577 57
Premiums	1,809,070 01
Checks and other cash items	161,442,385 08
Bills of national banks	11,524,447 00
Bills of other banks	172,567 00
Fractional currency	1,804,585 85
Specie	18,455,090 48
Legal-tender notes	80,917,309 00
Compound interest notes	16,810 00
Three per cent. certificates	49,815,000 00
Total	$1,564,174,410 88

Liabilities.	
Capital stock	$422,659,260 00
Surplus fund	82,218,576 47
Undivided profits	42,512,588 70
National bank notes outstanding	292,753,286 00
State bank notes outstanding	2,558,874 00
Individual deposits	574,307,382 77
United States deposits	10,301,907 71
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	2,454,049 58
Due to national banks	100,988,310 08
Due to other banks and bankers	28,046,771 30
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,382,208 63
Bills payable	1,738,290 07
Total	$1,564,174,410 88

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

THE NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR FRAUDS.

Ex-Governor HAHN, of Louisiana, had an interview with Secretary BOUTWELL, during which he remarked that the sugar frauds at New-Orleans were a great injury to the honest importers and sugar planters of his State, and should therefore be severely punished; but that the people of New-Orleans did not believe that the investigations would be prosecuted and the criminals brought to justice, on account of the high position of some of the officials implicated. Secretary BOUTWELL replied that the parties will be tried, the evidence presented to the country, and no compromise accepted, even should more money be offered than is due the Government; that the suit, civil and criminal, will be pressed with vigor and determination, and the guilty parties exposed; that Mr. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been sent to New-Orleans to aid in the legal proceedings, and that should there be no conviction, it will be owing to the corruption of Judge and jury, according to the present view of the case.

ACCIDENT TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Information has reached Washington that Postmaster-General CRESWELL met with an accident yesterday at his house, in Cecil County, Md. He was conversing with some friends, when his chair either broke under him or tipped over the porch while he was leaning back in it. Falling heavily, he broke or dislocated his left arm, which is swollen and causes him much suffering.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the use by the Collectors of a *fac simile* die, to impress their name upon stamps for distilled spirits, cannot be allowed hereafter. The regulations require the actual signature of Collectors on such stamps. This revokes the authority given by the late Commissioner, ROLLINS, allowing the practice of *fac similes* of their name.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were over $800,000.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Estimated Surplus Revenue for the Present Financial Year—Its Effect—The Purchase of Bonds—Their Rise in Value—A Paper by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston.

From the Boston Journal.

During the political campaign of the last Autumn word was given to the Democratic leaders "to prove the financial issue." This was done by some persons whose pressure was anything but welcome to those who gave the word, and resulted in their complete disgrace and defeat.

But, under their order, three wise men of Gotham assumed the responsibility of procuring an estimate from Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR of the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year just ended, in which estimate a deficiency of only a hundred and fifty millions was foretold.

"Had their story been stranger
Their credit might have been longer."

As events have proved they only made a mistake (!) of two hundred millions.

The exact facts cannot yet be given, but a close approximate can now be made, and it has become evident that when the books are made up the excess of the national revenue over all expenditures, for the year ending June 30, 1869, will have been nearly or quite $50,000,000.

The actual expenditures made in the twelve months have been $321,542,789, but from this sum must be deducted about one million for repayment of interest, leaving the net expenditure $320,500,000.

The receipts for eleven months, as far as ascertained, were $329,564,346, but there are some additions yet to be made, even for these months, and the whole revenue collected in June, over $30,000,000, is also to be added. The total income will therefore prove to have been over $370,000,000, and the surplus revenue is therefore proved to have been about $50,000,000.

These statements are based upon official returns, open to every one who chooses to collate them.

But the true surplus of the year was far more. Included in the above statement of expenditures are $7,200,000 paid in gold for Alaska and $18,000,000 for bounties, all of which are now settled, except about $5,000,000. We may therefore add $25,000,000, and we should then have the probable surplus of the present fiscal year, if we were under the same laws, administered in the same manner, and had only the same population.

The laws have, however, been improved, and ANDREW JOHNSON has given place to General GRANT. It is now possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to insure economy in the public service and the due enforcement of the laws, and any one who estimates the value of this change at less than $25,000,000 per annum would prove himself no wiser than the three men who employed Mr. DELMAR.

In addition to these advantages over last year we have the labor of a million and a quarter additional population, spread over a virgin soil and enabled to distribute their product by means of 4,000 or 5,000 additional miles of railroad.

The savings in expenditure as compared with last year are estimated at $30,000,000 upon the army, $1,000,000 in the Post Office Department, and $20,000,000 in civil and miscellaneous expenses.

The surplus revenue for the current fiscal year is therefore well assured at $100,000,000, and may be $50,000,000 more. The estimate made by Commissioner WELLS is again being verified.

If any one shall suggest a falling off in the imports and a consequent reduction in the customs revenue, it is only needful to examine the detailed statement of imports lately issued by General F. A. WALKER, the present efficient head of the statistical department, and it will at once appear that the great mass of the imports consists of articles of necessity or comfort, in universal use; therefore nothing but a bad harvest and the consequent absolute poverty of the whole people can seriously reduce the amount of imports. For the current year the general prosperity of the mass of the people is assured by abundant crops, and cannot now be affected even though a reduction in price shall cause distributors to fail; and notwithstanding the fact that the poor are growing poorer, while the speculators thrive on the avails of the grinding tax imposed by the enforced use of a vicious and false currency.

So far as the internal revenue is concerned, the whisky, tobacco and income taxes are now being more fully collected than ever before; the whisky tax alone yielding revenue at the rate of $60,000,000 per annum against only about $13,000,000 in one of the years when the tax was $2 per gallon.

If then the surplus revenue is to be poured into the Treasury at the rate of not less than $8,000,000 and probably $10,000,000 per month, what is to be the effect upon our credit?

No law involving a decrease of taxation can possibly be passed in time to prevent this surplus, even if it were desirable. The session of Congress does not begin for practical work until January, and any great changes in revenue laws could only be enacted after months of debate.

What then will be done with this enormous income? The Secretary of the Treasury has already indicated his unwillingness to hold greenbacks in the Treasury *for the purpose* of contracting the currency; his only alternative is, therefore, the purchase of bonds.

If then he shall elect to apply not only a portion of the accumulation of gold and currency now in the Treasury, but $8,000,000 per month besides, to the purchase of the comparatively small amount of bonds now upon the market for sale, the result can only be the speedy advance of our bonds to par in gold in the European markets, and a corresponding advance in the currency price of the bonds at home.

There is a very common fallacy, that when our bonds reach par in gold in foreign markets we shall almost of necessity resume specie payment at home; but this does not follow; the price of our bonds abroad may be 100 in gold and at home 125 in currency. The value of our legal-tender currency consists but little in any immediate prospect of its being paid, but mainly in the use which can be made of it, and as there is too much for use at par in gold, the prices of all commodities, including gold and bonds, adjust themselves to the fixed but redundant amount of currency. There is no positive relation between the legal-tender notes bearing no interest, and for which no date of payment or redemption has yet been fixed, and the interest-bearing bonds the value of which in their relation to gold is perfectly defined and depends only on confidence in the contract being kept.

Nothing but the general loss of confidence in all our bonds, which would ensue from an attempt to still further inflate our already redundant currency, can prevent our Five-twenty bonds rising to par in gold, sooner or later.

When this point shall have been attained, the day will not be far distant when the Five-twenty six per cent. bonds can be honestly converted into four and a half per cents. by an offer of payment in full at par in gold, if the holders shall refuse to convert them.

It cannot be doubted that if a 4½ per cent. twenty year United States bond shall be issued free from all taxation, as stated in the bond in order to protect it from the evil influence of dishonest demagogues and the devices of those who under the pretence of taxation, have endeavored to instill the idea of repudiation, such a bond would be eagerly taken by trustees, savings banks and the like, who now take 6 per cent. currency bonds issued by States and cities and subject to all taxes. A twenty year 4½ per cent. gold bond, free from taxation, would be absolutely better than such 6 per cent. bonds as we have named. If we glance at the future we can assume that no material reduction of revenue need hereafter be made. The internal taxes are no longer onerous, and if the tariff shall be amended upon a sound basis, 20 per cent. of the articles upon which petty and injurious taxes are now imposed can be added to the free list, and such would then be the immediate increase in our productive power as to increase the consumption of the few articles on which we continued to impose duties, and they would yield as much or more revenue than the entire schedule now does. Who dare calculate the day on which our whole debt will be paid if we can now so easily pay $100,000,000 a year! Yet we can only feel humiliated when we consider that the Almighty thus forces prosperity upon us by the boundless resources with which He has endowed our land, and that it is not through our own wisdom, but in spite of the dishonesty of some of our chosen leaders that we are saved from repudiation and dishonor.

The enormous productive power of our soil hides the evil nature of our tariff and our currency; the unskilled laborer with his family and the large class of persons who have small fixed incomes or salaries, suffer in silence, having no power to influence those who make the laws by force of which the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. The prosperity of those who do thrive and who might exert their power if they would, prevents their action. In fact it may be said that our great increase in wealth is the chief obstacle to the enactment of such laws as would either cause a fair distribution or the repeal of the laws which now prevent its equitable distribution. E. A.

NOTE.

Imports in the calendar year 1868, classified:

Class 1. Articles of Necessity—comprising hemp, wool, iron, tin, lead, hides, drugs, dye-stuffs, lumber, food, fuel and the tools and implements of production or of transportation and the like	$112,380,839
Class 2. Articles of Comfort—comprising tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa and molasses	86,838,372
Class 3. Articles of Luxury—comprising liquors, fancy goods, fruit, tobacco, cigars, jewelry and the like	38,657,759
Class 4. Textile Fabrics—earthen, china and glassware and books	86,367,361
Class 5. Unenumerated articles	17,142,254
Total	$344,372,465

The Reported Resignation of Mr. Rose.

From the Montreal Gazette, July 24.

With reference to the rumors telegraphed to us yesterday from Ottawa, and those to which we some days ago gave currency, respecting the probable resignation of Mr. ROSE, we wish to say that our information was not derived from, nor did we make the statement either on the authority of that gentleman or any of his colleagues, nor yet in consequence of any communication with the Government. We were careful to state that we gave it simply as a rumor.

We believe on further inquiry that the rumor, though there may have been good reason for it at the time, is, at all events, premature. Whatever may ultimately take place, Mr. ROSE continues actively engaged in the Department duties of his office, and is, we believe, at the present moment conferring with the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec in settling the basis on which the arbitration between those Provinces and the Dominion is to proceed.

We think we are in a position to state that no ministerial changes will take place, at all events for some time to come, and that as respects Mr. ROSE, any offers which may have been made to him have not reached a point which will deprive the country of his services.

Yellow Fever at Rio Janeiro.

Dr. MACCARTNEY, Deputy Health Officer at Lower Quarantine, reports that WILLIAM BROOKS, of Sandwich, Kent County, England, mate of the brig *Annesly*, which arrived last evening from Rio Janeiro, died of yellow fever at that port, and that five of the crew were in hospital during the time the vessel remained at Rio. Two of these, being convalescent, sailed with the brig; the others were left in hospital. No new cases have occurred during the voyage.

Panel Robbery.

Last evening Sergeant HAGGERTY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested EMMA READ, of No. 28 West Houston-street, and HENRY CARLTON, of No. 70 West Houston-street, upon a charge of robbing HENRY W. SHAVER, of Elizabeth, N. J., of a diamond pin worth $125. The theft, it is alleged, was accomplished by the peculiar means known to its victims and to the Police as the "panel game." Both prisoners were locked up in the Mercer-street Police station, and will be arraigned this morning before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Late Advices by the Steamship City of Brooklyn.

The Political Movements in France and Spain.

British Policy in the Celestial Empire.

COMMENTS ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

Summary of the Annual Red Book of Austria.

Count de Beust on the Ecumenical Council.

The mails of the Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which reached this port at a late hour Sunday night, were distributed yesterday. The advices they embody, later by three days than those at hand by the *Denmark*, are summarized by the correspondence and extracts given below.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Consequences of the Emperor's Message—Scenes in the Corps Legislatif—M. Favre and President Schneider—The Task of the Senate—The Mazas Prisoners—The Franco-Belgian Difficulty—Artistic Gossip—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

You will have received by the cable before this reaches you, the prominent points of the message sent by the Emperor to the Corps Legislatif, and the almost simultaneous announcement of the prorogation of that body, the convocation of the Senate for the 2d of June and the resignation of the Ministry.

In regard to the message the impression is on the whole favorable, and although it does not concede the main point of the interpellation or programme of the *Tiers Parti*, the reforms which it promises will virtually establish Ministerial responsibility. The Ministers may henceforth be taken from among the Deputies; they will sit there without any special delegation, and the Emperor engages himself to discuss in council all the affairs of the State. If with such means, as the *Débats* of this morning very justly observes, the Chamber does not exercise over the Ministry an action as real and effective as that of the old Assemblies, it will be its own fault, and should the direction of affairs again escape its legitimate influence, it can no longer accuse the institutions of the country, but its own weakness. This from a journal like the *Débats*, whose constitutional tendencies and whose impartiality in the present instance cannot for a moment be questioned, is valuable testimony to the prudence and liberality of the concessions which have been announced. That a little later the theoretical responsibility of the sovereign will be abandoned and a full recognition of the principle asserted in the interpellation will be made by him, will follow as a matter of course. When he has abandoned the substance it will be useless for him to try and retain the form. His hesitation to concede the latter at once, is a reserve natural to the position he has created for himself, and which finds its explanation in the susceptibilities of sovereigns as well as in those of individuals who have been accustomed to the arbitrary exercise of power on a smaller scale.

It was only on Sunday morning that the points of the message were definitively agreed upon, the discussions of Saturday's council having been entirely confined to the consideration of political matters. The same morning M. ROUHER tendered his resignation, so as to leave the Emperor full liberty of action. The Council assembled again on Monday at 4 o'clock, when his Majesty interrogated each of the Ministers as to his disposition to assist in carrying out the reforms announced. M. ROUHER persisted in his desire to quit office, as did also MM. DURUY, DE LA VALETTE and VUITRY. The other members of the Cabinet in offering their resignations said that they would be guided by the Emperor's views of their respective situations. At the same sitting it was decided that the Corps Legislatif would be prorogued to the 19th of July, so as to leave the Emperor time to form a Cabinet. At 6 o'clock the Ministers left St. Cloud, and M. ROUHER, who was invited by the Emperor to continue the exercise of his functions for the dispatch of important business, was instructed to send to the official journal the note concerning the resignation of the Ministers, and to prepare the decree proroguing the Corps Legislatif to the 19th of July. In the course of the evening, however, the Emperor had an interview with M. SCHNEIDER, the President of that body, and a modification was introduced in the decree, making the prorogation indefinite, a circumstance which has excited a good deal of indignation among the Deputies of the Left and the Democratic organs. At 11:30 the decree thus modified, and another convoking the Senate for the 2d of August, were dispatched to the *Journal Officiel*, and appeared in its columns next morning. Let me now give a description of the scene in the Chamber which followed upon the decrees becoming known.

Although the public in general supposed there would be no sitting, and there was less of a crowd than usual in the passages leading to the Chamber, it became evident from the anxiety and curiosity manifested that an exciting scene was expected as soon as the President took his seat. The Opposition were early in their places, but the Ministerial benches presented a deserted appearance. Among the spectators was M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police.

On the *proces verbal* of the sitting of the 12th being read by M. BOURNAT, one of the Secretaries, M. JULES FAVRE rose and said:

"We heard yesterday the reading of a document, (the message,) which may have been differently appreciated by each of us, but which in form seemed to promise to the Chamber the restitution of some of the liberties which of right belonged to it." [Interruptions.]

President SCHNEIDER—Monsieur JULES FAVRE, according to the terms of the Constitution and the regulations of the Chamber, there can be no discussion or intervention of any kind on the occasion of a message of the Emperor. [Approbation. Exclamations on the Left.] I cannot, therefore, permit you to speak on this subject. [Fresh exclamations of assent and dissent.]

M. JULES FAVRE—I have ascended to this tribune to protest against the flagrant contradiction which exists between the act of yesterday and that of to-day. There is not merely a contradiction and a disrespect, but an insult offered the dignity of the Chamber. [Violent interruptions on the Right. Applause on the Left.]

President SCHNEIDER—Monsieur JULES FAVRE, I call you to order.

M. JULES FAVRE—And which shows the profound impotency of the system of personal power. [Agitation—cries of order! order! Applause on the Left.]

President SCHNEIDER—Monsieur JULES FAVRE I again call you to order. [Murmurs on the Left; applause on the Right.]

M. JULES FAVRE—Gentlemen, if you do not feel hurt at such a measure, I pity you. [Disclaimers on the Right.] The country will judge us all. It was desired to appease disquietudes, but instead of that they have been aggravated. [Applause on the benches of the Opposition.] I repeat what I have said, the country will be the judge.

President SCHNEIDER—I cannot permit you to continue, and I repeat that I have twice called you to order. [Applause.]

M. JULES FAVRE returned to his seat, and in the midst of the agitation, continued: "Our operations are not terminated. We have had a humiliation inflicted upon us. The system of personal power is judged. It will not survive this test." [Increasing noise.]

President SCHNEIDER—I am astonished that the day after a great act—an act essentially liberal—protests should be heard which are contrary not merely to the regulations but to the sentiment of the Chamber and the country at large. [Applause on the Right, murmurs on the Left.]

After some further observations from MM. GIRAUD, ESTANCELIN, EUGENE PELLETAN, Baron DAVID and M. JULES SIMON in regard to the position in which the Deputies whose credentials had not been verified found themselves, the *proces verbal* was adopted.

The decree proroguing the Chamber was then read by the President, and the Deputies immediately dispersed. It is said that they will not be convoked again until the 15th of October, so as to give the Senate time to modify the article of the Constitution, which renders incompatible the functions of Minister and Deputy.

As a consequence of the message the members of the *Tiers Parti* have withdrawn the interpellation which provoked it, but at the same time have decided to deposit it in the archives of the Chamber with the message.

M. ROUHER has quitted Paris for Cercey, near Brunoy, and it is said will shortly proceed to Switzerland with his family to spend the month of August. If there is any one who ought to feel rejoiced at his liberation from office it is this overworked political toiler.

The Ministry of State is to be suppressed, and important modifications are to be introduced in the organization of the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. The services composing the Ministry of State, including that of the official journal are to be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior, as will also be the general direction of the *Beaux Arts*, the theatres and the public archives.

THE TASK OF THE SENATE.

The members of the Senate who had hoped to enjoy a respite from their labors during the hot spell of August have a considerable amount of work before them. The constitutional changes indicated in the message are numerous. In the first place they will have to consider the changes to be effected in article 40, relative to the amendments emanating from the Corps Legislatif, the presentation and examination of which have to be modified. Then they will have to alter article 43, in virtue of which the President and Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Body are named by the Emperor, and who henceforth are to be elected by the Chamber. The suppression of article 44, which prohibits the Ministers from being members of the Chamber, will also have to be considered, as will also, in all probability, the attributes of the Senate itself, as they have been for some time before a Committee with that view. Besides these important changes in the Constitution, the message announces others which have relation to the *Senatus Consultes* of the 25th December, 1852; the 24th November, 1860, and the 31st December, 1861, as well as to the Imperial decrees of the 19th January and 5th February, 1867. This second class of reforms has for object to submit henceforth to legislative approval the reforms in the tariffs which may hereafter be stipulated in international treaties; to decide the presence of all the Ministers in the Chambers; to have the budget voted by chapters and not by sections; to extend and facilitate the right of interpellation, and in fine, to accord to the Legislative Body the right to frame its own internal regulations. It is noteworthy that the interpellation of the legislative majority offered through the medium of M. DE MIRAL demanded far less than has been above accorded. It asked neither for the right of naming the President of the Chamber nor for the framing of its internal regulations, nor for the discussion of the tariffs, nor for having the budget voted by chapters. The *Tiers Parti* demanded all that has been given with the exception of Ministerial responsibility.

THE MAZAS PRISONERS.

While the Government has been compelled to yield to the pressure brought to bear against it for the concession of important political reforms, the unfortunate men who were thrown into prison to gratify its thirst for vengeance are still allowed to remain within the walls of a prison, vainly awaiting the formulation of a serious charge against them. Among these prisoners are two journalists, MM. QUENTIN and COURNET. Notwithstanding the length of time they have been incarcerated, they have undergone but a single examination, in which the *juge d'instruction* confined himself to establishing their identity and modifying the character of their arrest. M. MURAT, who was imprisoned on a warrant from the Prefect of Police, has been released after twenty-five days' imprisonment, no formal examination having been made of his case. As to the plot in connection with which all these arrests have been made, the public still continue incredulous. It has served its purpose, however, in the infliction of unjustifiable sufferings on persons who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Administration.

THE FRANCO-BELGIAN DIFFICULTY.

The *Opinion Nationale* of this evening, in commenting upon the successful termination of the late difficulty between the French and Belgian Governments, expresses its belief that the treaty about to be concluded affords an assurance that the alliance between the two countries will be drawn closer, not in the narrow sense of an impolitic and perilous connection, but in the large and liberal one of a common guarantee of all their mutual rights and interests. *Qui vivra verra.*

THE PONTLEVAY TRIAL AT NICE.

M. DE PONTLEVAY, the hotel keeper at Nice who has been on trial before the Cour d'Assises of the Maritime Alps for an attempt to assassinate his wife and for killing her lover, has just been acquitted. The affair took place in March last, when the woman was tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of adultery. Considerable sympathy was manifested for the husband, and his acquittal has caused very general satisfaction in Nice and its neighborhood.

ARTISTIC GOSSIP.

BIERSTADT, the American artist, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor for his picture of the Rocky Mountains, exhibited in this year's *salon*. He goes back to New-York in August. VINNIE REAM is here, and I hope will escape the decoration. It would ruin her for life.

PERSONAL.

General SICKLES has arrived in Paris and is stopping at the Grand Hotel. He will leave for Madrid at the end of next week.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis—Prim's Offer of Several Portfolios to the Republicans—Motives of their Refusal—Dulce's Report on Cuba, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 7, 1869.

"Great cry and little wool" is a proverb one may very well apply to Spanish politics. The Ministerial crisis, which everybody thought so inevitable as to begin freely to speculate on the changes to be made, and which had its origin in the disagreement between General PRIM and Señor FIGUEROLA, was "aplazado," or "put off," as they call it, until such time as the Cortes should complete the discussions upon the national finances. But we are now all ablaze in the midst of another fresh crisis, which promises this time to be a real one. The author is the recently-acquired addition to the Ministry of Grace and Justice, Señor Don MARTIN DE HERRERA. Not content with his celebrated circular to the Judges and Magistrates, enjoining them "to be very strict in castigating aspirations contrary to the monarchical form of government established by the new Constitution, be they Carlistic, Isabellino or Republican," he published in the *Gazette* of Sunday another circular, bearing upon the appointment of the Judges and Magistrates themselves, which has taken the whole country by storm. No newspapers being published on Mondays, it was not till yesterday that one could judge of the effect of

this extraordinary circular; but it has been such that already several Cabinet meetings and several caucuses of the majority, of the minority, and of the various sections of all parties, have been held. The result was that a notice of motion of censure on the Minister of Grace and Justice was lodged on the table of the Cortes the first thing on Monday,—signed not by the Republicans, but by Deputies belonging to the majority itself! It was to have come on for debate yesterday, (Tuesday,) but, with the usual clever shuffling which is almost always resorted to on such occasions, the President managed to allow a debate on a railroad subsidy to commence the proceedings, which I should not have even alluded to but for the fact that it is one of the most gigantic swindles ever attempted in any Legislature that it was cleverly spun out to the termination of the sitting, and caused the far more important matter of the vote of censure to be deferred till this afternoon.

Meantime, we are pretty well informed as to what has been going on in and out of the Cabinet. Minister HERRERA defends his circular, and refuses to withdraw it or to retire himself from the Cabinet, both of which PRIM has asked him to do. That way of meeting the difficulty was the first which occurred to PRIM. HERRERA takes his stand on the fact that though the objectionable circular is his handiwork, it was passed in council before being sent to the Regent for promulgation, and he has managed to persuade his colleagues that they too are so implicated in the matter as to be necessarily included in the vote of censure, if carried. He declares he will retire if he receives an adverse vote. What has added to the complication is that Admiral TOPETE has declared he will link his fate with the vote of censure and retire if it be carried. This fact, in itself, augurs ill. TOPETE is no politician. He is more suited for the quarter-deck than for the ministerial bench; nevertheless, as a representative man, and that, too, of the department of the service without whose aid the revolution could not have proved successful, it would be a very bad sign if he and PRIM parted company. They have had more than one quarrel lately. TOPETE does not like PRIM's dictatorial manner. Indeed it is reported that on Monday night TOPETE told PRIM "they did not want any NAPOLEONS in the Cabinet!"

The latest rumor respecting the Ministry this morning is that, seeing he cannot induce the signers of the proposition for the vote of censure against Señor HERRERA to withdraw it, and finding HERRERA obstinate in refusing to quit the Ministry until voted out of it, PRIM intends to make the whole matter a Cabinet question. Thus the Ministry itself will be on its trial, and my next letter will probably chronicle its complete downfall.

The particularly objectionable nature of the circular which is causing all this fuss is as follows: Articles 94, 95, 96 and 97 of the new Constitution relate to the appointment of Judges and Magistrates, and provide for the same being made according to the provisions of a certain new law which has yet to be passed by the Cortes, called the "Organic Law of the Tribunals." At the conclusion of the constitutional debates a "transitory article" was added, to the effect that, until the said organic law was passed and promulgated, the Executive power should dictate the dispositions relative to the application of articles 94 to 97, as far as was possible or necessary. By this provision it was intended by the Cortes to keep in their own hands a check upon the judicial appointments until the law in question was passed. Minister HERRERA, availing himself of this transitory article, has issued a circular assuming to the Ministry, and especially to the Minister of Grace and Justice, the right of filling up all the judicial and magisterial appointments, and as the principle of the immovability of the Judge is established by the Constitution, it leaves the door open for the whole judicial business of the country to be thrown permanently into the hands of the Unionists and Progressists now in power. The object of this move is too apparent to be misunderstood, and has produced the opposition which has led to the present crisis.

In view of the probable overthrow of his Ministry, PRIM has made some most important and remarkable overtures to the Republicans. They were stoutly denied at first by most of the monarchical papers, but they are now generally admitted to be true. He actually invited two of the most eminent Republican leaders to take portfolios under him, viz.: the great thinker, Señor PI Y MARGALL, and the great orator, Señor CASTELAR! Both have declined. The *Novedades* of to-day, a monarchical paper, says:

"So absurd did the news appear to us which circulated yesterday, that General PRIM had offered to admit the Republicans into the Ministry, that we denied it and refused to attach any credit to the report. Nevertheless, however absurd it may seem, the fact is certain. The Republican papers have given it publicity, and deduce from the offer the most favorable consequences for their party. They also lay stress on the dignity with which they have refused to accept any position in the Ministry. Well, starting from the now indubitable fact that General PRIM has really offered the Republicans departments in a Ministry which represents the Monarchy, the following reflections occur to us: Who will be those who break with their party and abandon their ancient banner—the Republicans who enter a monarchical Cabinet, or the monarchical Ministers who associate themselves with the Republicans, to rule by common accord the destinies of the country? When we first heard this statement there occurred to us strong doubts on the subject, for to suppose that each Minister must go on governing in complete discord with his colleagues would be the same as to confess that General PRIM had tried to form a Cabinet based on dualism. Therefore, we declared at the time, that the news appeared to us absurd."

As soon as MM. PI Y MARGALL and CASTELLAR received PRIM's offer they convened a meeting of the Republican minority. Of this meeting the *Discusion* says: "The Progresista Party have called upon two of the most important men of the Republican minority to enter and form part of a Ministry presided over by General PRIM, but not in order that under the title of Republicans they might exalt our banner. To discuss this call, to resolve this grave question, not merely in so far as it concerns our party, but because it reveals that liberty is in danger—such was the object of the meeting of the Republican minority. However frank and loyal the conduct of the Progresista Party has been on this occasion, the conduct of the Republican Party is no less frank, loyal and patriotic. During the last nine months the parties to the other coalition have done nothing but to try to establish a situation purely and exclusively monarchical. The manifesto of the Provisional Government, the manifesto of the coalition, the events of Cadiz and Malaga, the elections of Deputies to the Cortes, the organization of the majority, the establishment and signification of the Executive power, the events of Jerez, the Constitution discussed and approved by the Cortes, and finally the Regency itself, have created a situation at the head of which the men of our party could not figure with dignity. During the time of the Provisional Government, and before the elections, we, studying the situation, asked time and again for a place for the Republican element in the Cabinet. The Provisional Government preferred to be exclusive, and assailed us with fire and sword in the streets of Cadiz and Malaga, and defeated us by their influence in the Committees. We subsequently asked for the establishment of a Directory, and were denied it. We tried to delay in the Cortes the question of the form of Government, and insisted again on the creation of a Directory. The Cortes met us by approving the Monarchy, with all its essential attributes. Taking these antecedent facts into account, which forcibly impress a character on the situation, could we worthily, without being unfaithful to our ideas, and without at any rate producing a profound perturbation in our party, accept two or three portfolios in a Ministry which recognises implicitly the work of the Cortes? On the other hand, would it have been worthy or dignified on the part of CASTELLAR, PI Y MARGALL, or FIGUERAS to accept the offices offered to them? Let it not be believed that we do not recognise the gravity of the circumstances. We say to all, but principally to our fellow-Republicans, liberty is in danger! We call upon all to save the revolution, but at present we cannot expect any participation in power." Not less significant is an article in to-day's *Igualdad*, under the heading of "The Republic Triumphs." It says: "In a former number we remarked that the Ministerial crisis was chronic, and presented only one solution—death. Comprehending this, though late, General PRIM has desired to reconstruct and reinvigorate his Cabinet by seeking the aid of the Republican Party! To this end he has offered the portfolios of Public Works and Instruction to Señor CASTELLAR, and of Finance to Señor PI Y MARGALL, who, as was to be expected, working in perfect accord with the Republican minority, have refused to accept them. This was natural and was to be expected from the patriotism and disinterestedness of those two illustrious men, as well as from the elevated views of the party to which they belong, which, on this occasion, has given a fresh example of dignity and an eloquent lesson of political morality to those discreditable and corrupt combinations which know no other system and have no other policy than personal ambition. The Republican Party is sure of its triumph some day, and in the meantime it can afford to wait till it is definite and complete."

CUBA.

General DULCE has had many official interviews with the Regent and the Government, but to the surprise of the people, nothing has been made public regarding them. The court newsman does not even say they were satisfactory. DULCE has presented a long report in writing, but this too is withheld from the public. Yesterday, in the Cortes, a Deputy asked for its production. TOPETE replied that the Government had not yet done with it, as they required to "study" it. When it was thoroughly considered they would lay it on the table for the use of the Deputies. Naturally the public have arrived at the conclusion that there is more in the report than the Government think wise to make known to the world. The papers of to-day publish a manifesto from the volunteers of Cuba to the nation, dealing pretty hardly with DULCE and his administration. General CABALLERO DE RODAS telegraphs that on Monday he reviewed the troops and volunteers, that great enthusiasm was exhibited, and that he had shot nine rebels. The public, however, want to know more, and they know nothing except what comes to us through the medium of the New-York Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Post Office and the Telegraphs.

From the London Morning Post.

The bill to enable the Government to acquire possession of the telegraphs has been printed.

The bill enacts that the Postmaster-General, by himself or by his deputies, and his and their respective servants and agents, shall, from and after the passing of this act, have the exclusive privilege of transmitting telegrams within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except as hereinafter provided; and shall also within that Kingdom have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams, except as hereinafter provided.

There shall be excepted from the said exclusive privileges of the Postmaster-General all telegrams of the following descriptions: Telegrams in respect of the transmission of which no charge is made, transmitted by a telegraph maintained or used solely for private use, and relating to the business or private affairs of the owner thereof—telegrams transmitted with the written license or consent, either special or general, of the Postmaster-General, under the hand of any officer of the Post Office authorities for that purpose by the Postmaster-General; telegrams transmitted by an existing telegraph company, the undertaking of which shall not for the time being have been acquired by the Postmaster-General—and for the purpose of this act "an existing telegraph company" shall mean only a company which, by the seventh section of the Telegraph act, 1868, is authorized to require the Postmaster-General, in the event therein mentioned, to purchase its undertaking; telegrams transmitted by a railway or canal company, in conformity with the provisions of the Telegraph act, 1868, or any agreement confirmed thereby, or made or to be made in pursuance thereof.

Any company, corporation, or person who transmits, or aids, or is concerned in transmitting any telegram in contravention of the exclusive privilege conferred on the Postmaster-General by this act, or who receives, collects, or delivers any telegram in contravention of such exclusive privilege, or aids or is concerned in the receipt, collection, or delivery of such telegram in contravention of such privilege, shall, on summary conviction, be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding £5, and where any person offending against this act is a servant or person hired to do the act complained of, the master or other person employing such servant shall be subject to a like penalty.

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may raise for the purposes of the Telegraph acts, 1863-69, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole £7,000,000, by the creation of terminable annuities for any period of years not exceeding thirty, or by the creation of Exchequer Bills or Exchange Bonds, or of £3 per cent. per annum capital stocks of annuities, or by all or any of these modes.

The amount so raised or the stock so created shall be placed to an account at the Bank of England in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and shall be at the disposal of the Postmaster-General for the purposes of the Telegraph acts, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The said terminable annuities shall be created by warrant under the hands of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury directed to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, authorizing and directing them to inscribe in the books of the said Governor and Company the amount of such terminable annuities into the names of the party or parties set forth in such warrant, and such warrant shall be a sufficient authority to the said Governor and Company for so doing; and such annuities, if made terminable on the 5th day of April, 1885, shall be consolidated with the terminable annuities created under the authority of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., chap. 145, and preceding acts, and be transferable in like manner as other terminable annuities in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

The said Exchequer bills and Exchequer bonds shall be prepared in the form and manner prescribed by the Act 29 Vic., chap. 25, and shall be paid off at par at any period not exceeding five years.

The £3 per cent. per annum capital stocks of annuities, if created under the authority of this act, shall be consolidated in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England with the capital stocks of annuities bearing the like rate of interest, the interest upon which is payable upon the 5th of January and 5th of July in each year, and shall be transferable in the books of the said Governor and Company in like manner as the capital stocks of annuities with which they are consolidated, and shall have the like rights and be subject to the like conditions as the said annuities with which they are consolidated.

There shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament on or before the 31st day of March in every year an account showing the gross amount received during the previous year ending the 31st day of December, the amount of such expenses incurred during the year, and the balance remaining applicable to pay the annuities, or the interest falling due upon the securities issued under the authority of this act, and as a sinking fund for the redemption of such securities; and the surplus remaining after deducting the amount of such expenses and of such annuities and interest shall be issued out of the consolidated fund, or the growing produce thereof, to the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, to be applied in reduction of debt to an amount equivalent to that created by the annuities or securities issued under the provisions of this act.

Every written or printed message or communication delivered at a Post Office for the purpose of being transmitted by a postal telegraph, and every transcript thereof made by any person acting in pursuance of the orders of the Postmaster-General, shall be a post letter within the meaning of the said act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, chap. 36.

The following are the telegraph companies with whom arrangements have been made pursuant to the Telegraph acts, and the amounts payable to them: The Electric and International Telegraph Company, £2,933,826 9s.; The British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, Limited, £1,243,536; Reuter's Telegraph Company, Limited, £726,000; The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, Limited, £562,264 9s. 11d.; The Universal Private Telegraph Company, £184,421 10s.; and The London and Provincial Telegraph Company, Limited, £60,000; the total being £5,715,048 8s. 11d.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Parliamentary Reference to British Policy in the Celestial Empire.

In the House of Commons, on July 13, Colonel SYKES, in a lengthy speech, directed attention to the state of relations with China, in view of the approaching revision of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and moved for papers in connection with the subject. The motion was seconded by Mr. LIDDELL, who, reminding the House that the treaty was extorted from the Chinese under the pressure of force, expressed a hope that if it contained stipulations which were not absolutely necessary for carrying on our enormous trade with China, we should not insist too obstinately upon adhering to all its provisions. Concessions ought to be made not only to Chinese feeling, but even to Chinese prejudices; we might then reasonably expect our just demands to be complied with by the Chinese. Sir C. W. DILKE, alluding to the question of the residence of British subjects in the interior of China, stated that so long as Englishmen were content to regard it as a privilege, there was no danger of their being disturbed by the native authorities, and he recommended that when the Government came to revise the treaty they should not assert it as a right. Mr. OTWAY observed that there were three or four other European Powers, besides the United States, which had treaties with China, and in revising the Tien-tsin Treaty we must consider not only what we ourselves might desire, but what might be the action of those Powers. If we demanded that our subjects should have territorial rights in China, they would demand the same, and the result would be inextricable confusion, tending to the disorganization of the Empire. On the other hand, there was no objection on the part of the Chinese to allow our missionaries and other British subjects to reside in the interior, so long as they obeyed the laws of the country. With regard to the transit duties at the treaty ports, it was certainly understood that the two and a half per cent. ad valorem on British goods should cover their admission into the interior, and this stipulation was carried out at the beginning honestly enough; but the first to break it was the British merchant himself, by issuing certificates to native dealers, and the consequence was that when the Chinese Government discovered the fraud they augmented the rate of duty. He had consulted the representatives of several Chambers of Commerce and others concerned in the China trade, and they recommended that every fiscal reform should be introduced gradually. The Emperor, being a minor, the Government was at present a Regency; but the Emperor would attain his majority in about four years, at which time the treaty would expire. We should, therefore, wait patiently until then, before we took any decisive step. Meanwhile our relations were gradually improving; and the policy which Lord CLARENDON had determined to act upon was that in all cases where a British subject might be wronged to look to the Central Government for redress, to hold it responsible, and abstain from any acts which would transfer the responsibility to the shoulders of the Provincial authorities. There being no objection to produce the papers as unopposed returns the motion was withdrawn.

The Two Alternatives—Why China Cannot Become a Second India.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 14.

There are in reality but two alternatives open to this country in determining its relations with China. We might make the undoubted weakness of the central Government an excuse for having no dealings except with the authorities of each town or district, and for conducting our negotiations with the latter on a footing of constant armed intervention. It might be possible, if the matter could be judged by purely local considerations, to allege reasons of some weight in support of such a policy. On more general grounds, however, it is open to a fatal objection. It would start us on a road which could lead to no other goal than the assumption by Great Britain of the administration of a great part of the Chinese Empire. We could not in conscience destroy the only power to which the peaceable inhabitants can look for aid or protection without being prepared to take its duties on ourselves. In other words, we should have to make China a second India, with very little chance of the experiment being attended with equal success. There is no East India Company to do the work for us, and even if there were there is no probability that Russia or France would sit still while the work was being done. If this plan is rejected *we have no choice but to respect the Pekin Government ourselves, and to do our best to make others respect it.* The gunboat policy naturally finds the inhabitants of a maritime village more impressible than a Government department 1,000 miles off. But if we are to prevail by milder methods the Government department is better suited for our purpose than the villagers. There can be no real antagonism between the interests of China and England. The trade which is of so much importance to the latter, can hardly be of less importance to the former. If the Chinese rank among the largest customers of Great Britain, Englishmen hold a still more prominent position among the customers of China. Pekin diplomacy has never shown itself regardless of this fact, except when the recognition of it has been demanded on terms to which no Government can be expected to accede except under the pressure of actual violence. The surest way to impede the natural development of our commerce in China is to associate it in the minds of the Chinese nation with a persistent disregard of its political independence. If we ask nothing for which we are not prepared to give a fair equivalent, we shall enlist on our side the commercial instincts of a singularly industrious people. That those instincts have in many cases done so little for us is to be attributed to the pains we have formerly taken to neutralize them. We have done our best to persuade the Chinese that our favorite amusement is to defy their prejudices, and our most settled purpose to outrage their patriotism, and then we go about wondering that they are not eager to trade with us on our own terms. It is to be hoped that whenever the treaty of Tien-tsin comes under consideration again, its revision will be conducted in *that better spirit which has of late begun to characterize our Chinese policy.*

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Republican Policy in Relation to the South—Failure of Ultra-Radicalism and Vindication of Conservative Views.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 15.

The ideas of the Republican Party in America with reference to the Southern States *appear to be veering round to the point taken up by the Conservative section in 1866.* The policy recommended so earnestly by the late Mr. RAYMOND at that time, in opposition to Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, was one of general forbearance toward the ex-insurgent States. Others were for imposing all sorts of disqualifications and penalties. Mr. BOUTWELL, for example, going so far as to introduce a bill prohibiting Southern lawyers from practicing in the Supreme Court. Mr. RAYMOND contended that these measures would only embitter the coming generation of Southerners, and tend to deepen the estrangement between the two sections. He suffered for taking what is now admitted to have been a statesmanlike view of the situation. The *Tribune* advises Northern Radicals to cease talking about disfranchising "rebels," and the *Nation* of July 1 points out that since LEE laid down his arms the sons of men who fought in the Confederate armies are coming rapidly to the polls. They cannot be disfranchised. The *Nation* fears that "the last five years' disfranchisement, gratifying as it may have been to the sense of justice, was not a very valuable piece of policy after all, from the practical politician's point of view." The long apathy of the South in political affairs is passing away, and once more the people are likely to gain the upper hand, at least in their own division of the country. *The ultra Radicals have had their own way, but not much good has come of it, or can be looked for in the future.* Mr. RAYMOND did not live long enough to see his principles vindicated, but those who assailed him most bitterly are now compelled to acknowledge that he may have been right, as they certainly were wrong. The politician cannot afford, for his own sake, to be ahead of his time.

Mr. Boutwell's Financial Policy—Its Basis of Merits and Demerits.

From the Morning Star, July 14.

A telegram from America informs us that Mr. BOUTWELL has ordered the Sub-Treasurer of New-York to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds every Wednesday during the present month. It is to be wished that this order had been kept secret; it "leaked" out by some means in New-York a week or so before the public knew anything about it, and the result was that a little knot of speculators made comfortable fortunes. The effect of this policy of the Government in buying up bonds has yet to be ascertained; all we can say of it at present is that *it is a somewhat bold experiment.* The way in which Mr. BOUTWELL has gone to work is this: He found a large surplus of money in the Treasury on his accession to office, and had no discretion to use it except in one way, which had been carefully prescribed by Congress—namely, in the purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund. He had bought about ten millions down to the end of June, and according to the announcement above referred to, he will buy up twelve millions more this month. The purchase is fairly made at public sale; but whether Congress was wise or not in prescribing this use for surplus money is more than doubtful. The taxation brings more money into the Treasury coffers than the Government requires for the business of the country; but can any one suppose that the present rate of taxation will be endured for many years longer? Could not the Government dispense with a part of the surplus funds said to be pouring in this year and lighten the burden which the people have borne so long almost without a murmur? That policy is better worth a trial, than empirical schemes for "wiping off" the national debt. Mr. McCULLOCH always refused to buy in bonds for the Sinking Fund, and *we scarcely know on what experience Mr. Boutwell founds his own system.*

The Future of Cuba—Counsels to Spain and to the United States.

From the London Times, July 15.

After the failure of the experiment tried by General DULCE, it must be evident that the system of sending public functionaries from Madrid to batten on the colony, will have to be given up. Something like progress toward an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity for revolutionized Spain, and, upon the introduction of more liberal tariffs, it will be difficult for the flour of Castile to keep up a competition with that from New-Orleans, or for the manufacturers of Catalonia to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. If all that comes to pass, *it is impossible to see of what earthly use Cuba can any longer be to Spain,* unless it be to gratify national pride by the maintenance of a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of some 40,000 or 50,000 of Spain's best troops. It seems but reasonable to think that considerations of this nature must have some weight with the men now guiding the destinies of the Spanish Monarchy, and make them doubt whether Cuba does not cost them much more than it is worth, and whether its loss, almost under any terms, might not be counted clear gain. Already nearly all far-sighted statesmen of Spain, with General PRIM at their head, have expressed their conviction that *the separation of the colony from the mother country is only a question of time.* A just feeling of pride prevents any steps in that direction being taken so long as insurrection insists in arms for the success of its cause. But upon the pacification of the island being effected, and Spanish honor receiving the fullest satisfaction, it would seem *natural that the dictates of wisdom should be listened to. Cuba is valuable property, Spain is hard up for cash, and a purchaser is at hand.* Able negotiators would be at no loss for a compromise which, while sparing the just susceptibilities of the Spanish nation, could induce it to yield a troublesome sovereignty for a consideration which might afford the means for restoring its shattered finances, and consolidating its revolution. It is important for Spanish statesmen to think of it; nor is it quite certain that they are not thinking of it. The intercourse between the new Spanish Government and the Cabinet at Washington is carried on on the most cordial and friendly terms. Notwithstanding the untiring efforts of Cuban refugees and the zeal of German and Irish adventurers in their cause, *the American Government has dealt in the matter with great loyalty and uprightness,* and its efforts to discountenance sympathy and to prevent aid to Cuba have almost entirely succeeded in putting an end to filibustering expeditions. When the pear is thoroughly ripe and ready to fall it would be a proof of unwise impatience to shake the tree. If Cuba is to become American, it must be for the interest of her future masters that she should come into their hands as little ravaged and wasted by civil strife as can be found practicable. Apart from scruples about high principles of nationality and popular sovereignty, *it is an arrangement that would suit all interested parties.* Canvass the real population of the island, and the *plebiscite* would give only one result—a vote for annexation to the American Union. We have said the "real" population, for, after all, Cuba should be for the Cubans, and the "Peninsulars," if the new order of things were less to their taste, have always their own country to fall back upon. The only serious questions rising about the scheme are, whether the Americans can at this moment afford the purchase-money, and whether Spanish statesmen, if they themselves understand reason, can easily bring their people to view the matter with their own eyes. It is for the advantage of both hemispheres, we think, that each of the two should follow its own course, untrammeled by the interference of the other. Spain, like Russia and Denmark, may well consent to sell the remainder of her birthright to her Transatlantic possessions. *It is only too fortunate for her that she should still have anything left to sell.*

AUSTRIAN POLICY.

Summary of the Annual Red Book.

The Red Book was distributed July 13 among the members of the Delegations. Besides an introductory statement, it contains forty-eight documents, principally relating to the now-settled dispute between Turkey and Greece, the Austrian relations with the Danubian Principalities, Italy and North Germany, and the Franco-Belgian question, the relations between the Austrian and Papal Courts, and the negotiations with Rome respecting the approaching Council. The introduction says: "Although the last Red Book was made the object of violent attacks on the part of a portion of the foreign Press, the Government has not abandoned the advantages of this concession to publicity." The documents which follow on the subject of the Turco-Grecian differences allude to the successful cooperation of Austria in averting the once-threatening conflict in the East. Mutual marks of sympathy have been exchanged between Austria and Italy, and public opinion has been favorable to the *rapprochement* between the two countries, effected with the consciousness of the general demand for peace. With reference to German affairs, the well-known views of the Imperial Government have remained unchanged. The interests of Austria and her wish for the preservation of peace impose upon her complete abstention from interference in the German questions that still remain open. The false interpretation of Austria's attitude in the Franco-Belgian difficulty, will be removed by the authentic explanations given in a note from Count BEUST to the Austrian Envoy at Dresden.

This note says: "The French Government never communicated to us its negotiations with Belgium. The Belgian Minister at Berlin, Baron NOTHOMB, having expressed a wish to ascertain the views of Austria on the Belgian Railway question, I the less hesitated to communicate my purely personal views to a Belgian statesman, as I considered that the interests of our policy of peace would thus be furthered." Baron BEUST adds that he communicated his dispatch of the 1st of May, which was sent to Baron NOTHOMB, to the British Government, because it then appeared to him in order and germane to the object of a peaceful settlement not to conceal from that Government that, according to his conviction, the British Cabinet showed itself less favorable to Belgium making the needful concessions than was in accordance with the common interest." "In Rome the Government has simply had to uphold on the basis of the Constitution the independence of the State legislation of the monarchy. But special negotiations with the Court of Rome were required. In the question of the Ecumenical Council, at the request of the Bavarian Government a joint understanding has been deliberated upon, with the concurrence of the Council of Ministers of the Cisleithan Provinces and the Hungarian Ministry."

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Count de Beust's Declination in the Name of Austria.

The Berlin *National Gazette* of July 13 publishes the text of the reply of Count DE BEUST to Prince DE HOHENLOHE, declining his invitation relative to the Ecumenical Council. This document is dated the 15th May, and is addressed to Count INGELHEIM, at Munich. It states, in substance, that after a confidential deliberation with the Austro-Hungarian Ministry, and by the authorization of the Emperor, Count DE BEUST was induced to declare that a Government which had adopted the principle of liberty of worship would not be maintaining that doctrine intact should it attempt to oppose to such an act as the convocation of a Council, which was in conformity with the traditions of the Catholic Church, a system of preventive and restrictive measures. To that day no Government had concerned itself with the eventual decisions of the committee, as there existed only conjectural data as to the manner in which the Council would be conducted. So far, therefore, no opinion could be formed as to whether the Council would create any danger whatever to religious and ecclesiastical rights, considered from a political point of view. The existence of such a peril could not for the moment be either affirmed or denied; at all events, there was reason to hope that the Bishops would carry to Rome an exact idea of the practical necessities of our age. The Governments were perfectly in a position to guard against the eventual decisions of the Church, which resolutions could not be applied without the authority of the State. In the event of the Council making any encroachments on the rights of the civil power, each State would preserve the faculty of addressing representations to Rome, and of coming to a mutual understanding with the other Governments to guarantee their individual prerogatives. But in presence of simple suppositions, a diplomatic conference was not necessary. Besides, everything must be avoided which could resemble a restriction of any sort on the liberty of the Catholic Church.

Accord of the German Governments on the Subject of the Council.

Berlin Correspondence of the Havas Bureau.

The news is confirmed that a certain accord has been established among the German Governments as to the light in which they should regard the Ecumenical Council; but up to this time there have been only confidential communications between the different Cabinets, destined to extend the complete understanding as to the object in view. An agreement which was established at Berlin when Prince DE HOHENLOHE held his conversation with Count DE BISMARCK in that capital. As to the other Governments of the South, they have declared themselves ready to take part in a common manifestation, in which all German States would participate, against the eventual political decisions of the Council. The initiative will again be taken by Bavaria. I do not know whether the deliberations on the terms of the proposed common declaration will take place in a conference, or by way of diplomacy. Nor is it yet decided whether the identical notes shall be addressed to the Roman Court before the opening of the Council, or while the Assembly is sitting. All these questions of detail await their solution from the official negotiations about to commence.

Proposed Radical Revision of the Huss Trial.

Prague Correspondence of the Siecle.

The special organ of the old Tcheque fraction, the *Pokrok*, stated in a late article that an intention existed here to draw up a petition to the Ecumenical Council to ask for a radical revision of JOHN HUSS' trial, which took place 455 years ago, before the Council of Constance. With this view efforts are to be made to collect numerous signatures in Bohemia and Moravia. The journal at the same time quotes certain judicial documents, especially some which bear on the canon law, and seem to be in favor of the proposed object. Great interest naturally attaches to the attitude the episcopate of the two Provinces may assume with regard to this new scheme of the Tcheques, considering that the *Pokrok* belongs to a party on which the clericals believed they could count in every question. However, this petition is as yet only in the state of a project favored by the pious and conservative organ, and defended by it with warmth and enthusiasm.

THE GALLOWS.

The Horrible Scene at the Execution of William Edwards in St. Louis.

The St. Louis papers confirm the reports which we have already had of the horrible circumstances attending the execution of WILLIAM EDWARDS, in that city, on Friday last. Thus the *Democrat* says:

"The last words were spoken after the fatal noose had been placed upon his neck, and the last syllable was uttered as the cord was cut, and the trap-door fell at 2:30 o'clock. The rope was a trifle too long, and in the frightful struggle that ensued the victim clutched at the head and cap over his head and eyes, and the toe of his shoe rested upon the ground. He reached out his arms and endeavored to take hold of the suspended trap-door, grasped the lower part of the white cap, tried to support his weight by bearing his toes upon the ground, and made a convulsive effort for life.

Just as the trap-door was cut loose the roof of a small building inside the jail inclosure gave way, precipitating to the ground about forty men and boys who had taken position upon it to witness the spectacle. Aside from some scratches and rent pantaloons, no damage was done except to the roof.

The officers, who had never before taken part in an execution, were greatly distressed at discovering that the rope was an inch or two longer than it should have been. They became excited. Marshal McFALL took hold of the rope and with the assistance of CORING and others drew it up a few inches, so that the dangling victim was clear of the ground. A man down below seized EDWARDS by the legs and lifted him—thinking the Marshal desired to haul up the body—but he was told to 'let go' and he went away. Some one suggested that the knot had not been properly adjusted. One of the officers, in an excited tone, exclaimed 'I'll bet you the knot is just right—it isn't my fault if the rope is too long,' and placing his thumb on the weasand of a reporter, he made him sensible by a painful pressure of the exact spot over which he had placed the knot. The struggles of the victim now ceased, and for a moment or two he was still. Then there was a quivering of the body, the legs were drawn slightly upward, the form became slightly bent, and all was still."

From the *Republican's* report of the execution we quote the following:

"With his head enveloped in the white cap and the rope round his neck, EDWARDS extended his hands toward the ministers, who grasped them, and his last words were, 'My brothers, farewell.'

While the noose was being arranged, all were startled by the falling of a shed in the jail-yard. A crowd had covered every inch of the roof of it, and it gave way, taking the men and boys with it. No one was seriously hurt, but the laughter which followed was an insult to decency.

Everything on the gallows was now ready. Mr. BROOKS told the condemned man to put his trust in God, and the County Marshal bent down to cut the string which held the spring supporting the drop. He severed it, turned round with a shudder from the sight which, otherwise, would have met his gaze, and WILLIAM EDWARDS, with the noise and din of falling bricks and timbers, and the shocking curses and no less shocking laughter of a rabble ringing in his ears, passed through the portals of death.

The rope was too long, and the knot had slipped to the front of the ear instead of being behind it. Death was not instantaneous, by any means; it was a long, lingering one, and the struggle of the unfortunate man was frightful. EDWARDS' body swayed to and fro, turned round, and, horrible to relate, his toes touched the ground as the rope lengthened out. His sufferings no one can tell, but, as if he wished to put an end to the awful affair, his legs doubled up for an instant, and it was only very seldom that he touched the ground. Whether this was done consciously we, of course, cannot say. He struggled in this manner several minutes. Those on the platform looked down at the dying man through the hole through which his body had passed, and those in the yard pressed forward to it. There was great excitement, and one person actually proposed to pull the man up, and throw him down. Every one seemed to have an anxiety that his torture should be ended. Those underneath the platform hallooed to those above to pull the rope up and thus get him quite clear of the ground. Those appealed to felt their flesh creep at the idea, but it had to be done, and one or two officers did it. One got hold of the rope between the ring in the cross-beam and the upright beam around which the rope was fastened, and applied all his strength and weight in pulling at it. Another got hold of the rope about five feet above the dying man's neck and shortened it to some extent. EDWARDS' feet were now some distance from the ground, and his struggles diminished as he became exhausted. Still he stretched out his hands as if he wanted to catch at something, and at one time he nearly touched the hanging trap-door. As he was being hauled up, to be clear of the ground, some person at the bottom caught hold of his legs. It appeared to those above that he intended to break the neck of the culprit by giving him a powerful jerk, and the volunteer was ordered to desist. As his hold loosened the body swung into its former position.

The sentence that WILLIAM EDWARDS 'be hanged by the neck until he be dead' was carried out; for, after hanging thirteen minutes, his spirit passed into the presence of his Maker. While he was suspended Dr. LINGENFELDER, Physician of the County Jail, Dr. SPIEGELHALTER, Dr. P. S. O'REILLY, Dr. ANDERSON and Dr. COLEMAN watched narrowly for the extinction of the last spark of life. They found that his pulse ceased to beat in eight minutes, and his heart in thirteen minutes—the same time, it is stated, in which PETE CHRISMAN died, when hung in December, 1867. EDWARDS was then pronounced to be dead.

The crowd in the yard stayed round for some time expecting to see the dead man cut down, but the Police cleared the yard, and they were thus prevented from gratifying their morbid curiosity to the full. After they had been turned out, and the body had hung about twenty-five minutes, a rude pine coffin was brought, the rope loosened from its fastening, and the corpse lowered into it.

While EDWARDS was struggling in the agonies of death, with his head thrown back and face upward, the perspiration went through the white cap, saturating it completely. When the body was in the coffin, this cap was thrown back for an instant and those near scanned the features. The mouth was partly open, showing the white teeth, but the eyes were closed. Dr. SPIEGELHALTER stated that the neck was broken at the second vertebrae. The features were natural. One of his hands was clenched tight and the other partly open.

After life was extinct, and while the body was suspended, the distance from the man's feet to the ground was only an inch and a half.

Intense excitement prevailed during the whole time the execution was taking place. The streets near the jail were blocked with people who had a strange desire to witness the horror. The Police cleared the roofs of several small buildings near the jail. There were quite a number of persons on the roof of the Varieties Theatre, from where an imperfect view of the scene could be obtained. There were about 150 persons in the jail-yard, most of them admitted by card of invitation. There were a number of lawyers, officers of courts, doctors and others. Many individuals appeared to have climbed over the wall, and not entered in at the gate. All the windows of the Laclede Hotel opening on the yard were filled with spectators, and there must have been 1,500 or 2,000 persons on the housetops. There were a few women peering out of the back windows in some of the market street houses. As we have stated in our narrative, the bad taste and worse than levity of the spectators as a whole was shocking. Standing almost in the shadow of death, with a fellow-being before them about to be plunged into an unknown hereafter, they did persist in taking whatever they could from the solemnity of the scene, and only endeavored to keep silence among themselves when there was something special which they could gloat over."

KENTUCKY.

Education for All—Address of the Colored People to the Legislature.

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky Colored People's Convention, recently held in Louisville, adopted the following address to be presented to the next Kentucky Legislature:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky:

The undersigned petitioners, appointed by the colored citizens of the State, in convention assembled at Louisville, do most respectfully memorialize your honorable body on matters pertaining to our school interest; and, whereas, it is a fact well known to your honorable body that we, as colored citizens of this Commonwealth, are deprived of our school privileges, and were it not for the aid given by the General Government to our schools, our children would be left to a great extent to grovel in ignorance, as in the dark ages of slavery, and, instead of improving on their new condition, they would of necessity occupy a position that would not be envied, no, not even by the most debased of earth.

It is to your honorable body, that we look for redress from the wrongs of which we are justly complaining. Our appeals have been made to you twice or thrice on this subject, and to your honor be it said that some notice was taken of our appeals, and a law was passed to allow the taxes collected from colored citizens to be applied to colored schools; also an extraordinary tax of $2 per capita on each colored male citizen as a pauper tax—but for some cause these laws are not executed, for we have applied again and again to the county Judges and School Commissioners, and have been invariably refused.

These taxes have been collected from us, yet we receive no benefit from them. Many of our people have paid the taxes for years, yes, from the earliest inception of the common school system in this State, and yet the Commissioners in some districts say that enough taxes have not been collected to justify a school or schools.

In one or two districts the school fund has been obtained for colored schools; but, Sirs, it has been a question with us why this exception should be made in one or two districts, and all the others deprived of it. Is it because those districts are among the favored few, or are the administrators of the laws in those districts more just and honest toward the oppressed? In other cases, we can see nothing but acts of great injustice toward the mass or majority of taxpayers while a favored few are benefited.

The two dollar pauper tax we pay, though we deem it unjust; white people do not pay it; and we believe that the taxation should be equal to all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

As we before remarked in regard to the school tax, so, with the pauper, one or two districts are benefited, and those former masters of slaves who still retain them on their farms receive this tax when known cases occur constantly where those living to themselves are refused admittance into the poorhouses and die in the outhouses and streets of our cities, and after we have to tax ourselves again to bury them.

Gentlemen, we have given you a brief history of our grievances; they are not over colored, they are simple facts told to you in a simple and unobtrusive manner. This right of which we pray your honorable body is by no means an unprecedented one, since in nearly every State in the Union the common school system is established and conducted upon principles of equality, without reference to race or color. Gentlemen, we pray that you will rise above any prejudice that may lurk within you toward us as a race, and find it in your hearts to be just, because we are human beings, the children of a common parent, creatures of a common destiny, and should be instructed alike in all that pertains to humanity. Hence, it is for you to say whether the doors of knowledge shall remain closed against our children as they have been for near a century in this State. Hoping that our petition will receive your most careful consideration we will ever pray.

A SAD TALE OF REAL LIFE.

Beauty in the Courts Seeking a Divorce—A Lady of Rank who Married Beneath her Station.

From the Chicago Times, July 21.

A petition for divorce, filed within a few days in the Superior Court of this city, covers a heart history of the most fascinating attraction to the imagination, and, in giving some of the details of this striking episode, it may be stated that they are most substantially true, and may be relied on as drawn from the best authority.

In the year 1860, there lived in a fair and smiling Swiss valley an interesting family of wealth and culture named JUNOD. A few miles from the City of Neufchatel, where the romantic river Seyon makes its embouchure with the beautiful lake, stood a chateau embowered in trees, and possessing all the attractions that art and nature could contribute to make an enchanting home. Mons. JUNOD found his sole pride and happiness in a lovely daughter, who had just shot up to a superb womanhood, that made her the most admired belle of that portion of the Canton. The father, a man of stern, solitary nature, the descendant of a long line of seigneural proprietors, who had exercised the rights of lordship over all the beautiful vineyards that bloomed beneath them, though somewhat fallen from the state of his forefathers, still nourished the feelings of ancestral pride which had been always characteristic of his race.

In the lovely LUCIE, his daughter, his nature found a free expression of the deep emotions of fatherly tenderness. Living in daily communion with the most sublime and picturesque revelations of nature, the lofty heights of the Jura, that lifted their frowning brows into the clouds, the wilderness of vines, rich with fruit and blossoms, the waving grain fields, and the sparkling waters of Lake Neufchatel, set like a gem in the heavy hills, the young girl had grown up, absorbing the influences of nature in her development, till she stood the fairest exhibition of all that nature had done.

Thus reared in all the tenderest influences of nature and affection, with every grace of culture and accomplishment that lavish wealth could lend, what wonder that troops of suitors frequented the chateau. Many, fitted by family and wealth to aspire to her hand, vainly offered the tribute of affection. The lady's heart was untouched; and the father's love and pride in the only scion of his house dictated to his ambition a choice far above any that had yet sued at the feet of his daughter.

But the heart that failed to yield to addresses from an equal rank and station wasted itself, as it not rarely does, on what was beneath it. In some of the merry-makings, peculiar to the wine-bearing districts, in which, by the time-honored requirements of tradition, all ranks meet together in a common jubilee, Mlle. LUCIE met with a young man named GUSTAVE FLOTRON, of person handsome and attractive, and by trade a watchmaker. The abnegation of everything like social distinction enabled FLOTRON to approach the lady with a familiarity to which he would otherwise never have presumed. The vagaries of Cupid illustrated themselves in the mutual impressions they made on each other, in a very remarkable degree. The lady forgot her rank, her pride, the expectations which her doting father had formed for her future, and fell blindly in love with the humble watchmaker. He, flattered by the preference, dazzled by her beauty, and, not improbably, still more strongly attracted by her fortune, ardently reciprocated.

The first meeting was followed by many others, of course clandestine in their nature. Her inflamed fancy, united to the innocent inexperience of girlhood, gave him every opportunity to press his suit, and he became her accepted lover. The father still supposed that his daughter's heart was of virgin freshness, knowing no love but the pure and lovely affection of a daughter to her father. The day of awakening came at last, and his wrath and agony of spirit, wounded both in its pride and its love, can be better imagined than expressed. The daughter was forbidden, under the severest threats, again to see the audacious aspirant, who had thus smitten the family peace. The conflict between love and duty ended as such warfares commonly result—Cupid carried the day. The lady's determination was, perhaps, stimulated by another condition of the imbroglio which has not yet been mentioned. She was possessed of a fortune of $75,000 in her own right, which made her comparatively independent of those elements of choice which would perhaps otherwise have influenced her decision.

To condense a long story, she one night made a moonlight flitting with her devoted swain, and ere twelve hours had elapsed the twain became one. To avoid the unpleasant circumstances of living in a country where all the facts were known, and where she might any time meet her offended father, the couple determined to come to the land of freedom, where money is the principal condition of esteem and respect. Nine years have elapsed, and what a change has come over the spirit of her dream! The man for whom she gave up all, left a doating father, and the splendid prospects to which she might reasonably look forward, instead of being the devoted, affectionate husband, which her young love, in its ardent imaginations, expected to find, proved, according to her allegations, to be a brute and a sot. His lavish expenditure and reckless pursuit of all kinds of pleasure gradually dissipated the noble fortune she had brought him. Valuable silver plate which she had also possessed was conveyed by him to the silversmith's, and converted into funds to pamper his inordinate appetite. The wife's wardrobe, and private jewels, even, were not sacred to him, but appropriated with brutal disregard of the feelings of her who had sacrificed everything to his pleadings, and who should have been as the apple of his eye. One stroke of ill-treatment followed another in quick succession, until Mrs. FLOTRON, outraged beyond endurance, and fearful of personal violence to herself and her child, a lovely little girl of 8 years, was forced to have recourse to the final remedy. And thus, yesterday morning, only a day or two after the anniversary of her marriage, nine years ago, a petition for divorce was filed in this city.

The Late Ex-Governor Crapo, of Michigan.

Citizens of Michigan, without regard to party divisions, bear testimony to the loss which the State has sustained in the death of Ex-Governor HENRY H. CRAPO on Friday. He was noted for his public spirit, his liberality, and his great ability, and his death is generally lamented. The Detroit *Free Press*, though politically opposed to him, bears the following willing testimony to his worth:

"At the Republican State Convention which convened in this city July 7, 1864, Mr. CRAPO was nominated for Governor. He was not known to many of the delegates, having but little fame as a politician, and it was only on the fourth ballot that he received his nomination. His election and honest and unbiased management of the State affairs procured him the recurring nomination and election, and it is but justice to state that his official conduct was such as to command the confidence of his own party, and in many instances the commendation of his most vigilant political opponents. As Governor, he fostered and encouraged any scheme that seemed likely to prove beneficial to the growth and welfare of the Commonwealth, or to portions of it, being particularly zealous in the movements for opening up to market the great pine interest of Northern Michigan, the protection of our mining industries, the encouragement of immigration, and such acts as might the better develop and increase the salt wealth of the great Saginaw Valley. As a citizen, Mr. CRAPO was a man possessing deep piety, great enterprise, liberal and charitable views, and an address that made every man his friend."

The Late Headmaster of the Boston English High School.

From the Boston Transcript, July 24.

THOMAS SHERWIN—his useful and pure life is his title to distinction as the remembrance of it will be the monument to his memory—died at his residence in Dedham last evening, of heart disease, while alone in his sitting-room. For the larger part of his three score and ten years; from the time of his graduating at Harvard College in 1825, up to the hour of his decease, he was a teacher; an honored and efficient teacher, as a tutor at Cambridge and as the Principal of the English High School in this city. A painless death closed a faithful life. It seems needless to say more—to write the praises of one whom a host of grateful pupils and all of the two communities who knew him so well and so long will hasten to eulogize with their testimony to the man of ability and acquisition, and the man of respect-winning and endearing virtues. Modestly magnifying his vocation by loving and working zealously in it; loyal to his country in her trial hour; ever ready to prove himself a good citizen; an example of uprightness and high moral and manly tone to the young; at home gaining trust and affection by his parental care and domestic graces; abroad courteous in manners; true in principle, and ready to serve his day and generation. To his contemporaries and juniors his death is premature and a loss; to him it was a rounding off and closing of a stage of existence filled full with character, goodness and the success that comes of right living.

A BRAVE DEED.

Midshipman Mason, of the Guerriere, Presented with a Gold Medal for Rescuing two Seamen from Drowning—Speech by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

An interesting little ceremony took place yesterday forenoon on board the United States sloop-of-war *Guerriere*, the flag-ship of Admiral DAVIS, lying off the Navy Yard. It consisted of the presentation to Midshipman T. BAILEY MYERS MASON, of a gold medal by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, as a reward for his brave and manly conduct in saving the lives of two seamen in the waters of Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of February last. There were present, 'tween decks, on the occasion, Admirals [illegible] and DAVIS, Captains STRONG, PARKER and RAMSAY, Paymaster CUNNINGHAM and the officers generally of the *Guerriere*. As soon as the midshipmen were drawn up in line, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was accompanied by Mr. MOORE, of the Life Saving Society, stepped forward, and, addressing Midshipman MASON, said that it gave him great pleasure to be the instrument of the Life Saving Society in manifesting their appreciation of manly qualities so ennobling to human nature as had been exhibited by the young midshipman. It was a great thing to save a human life, and a much greater thing to save two. Such a transaction not only served to elevate the tone of every shipmate on that noble vessel—every officer and sailor in the navy—it exerted an influence on men everywhere, and developed in the hearts of the people generally admiration and love for any man who could forget self and remember duty. He was sure that not only Midshipman MASON, but all his associates and superior officers as well, felt proud of the distinction thus awarded—as much so as if the act thus acknowledged had been their own. Mr. BEECHER then presented the gold medal to Mr. MASON, who responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—In doing what I did, I merely carried out a lesson imbued in me by my superior officer—that an officer should look out for the safety of his men. Any officer, under like circumstances, would have done the same thing; but as my conduct has merited your approbation, I accept your testimonial with pleasure and thanks.

Midshipman MASON's superior officer then shook hands with him, and formally complimented him, and the party dispersed. Mr. MASON is a modest, plain, substantial young man, without sentimentality, as his short reply to Mr. BEECHER's long address will indicate.

The medal bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Midshipman T. BAILEY MYERS MASON, of the United States Navy, who, with generous heroism, twice in succession hazarding his own life, rescued from drowning two of his shipmates, enlisted men of the *Guerriere*, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 8, 1869."

The *Guerriere* will go out of commission on Friday.

WHERE STREET REFUSE GOES.

The Island of "Black Tom" in New-York Bay—How the Offal of the City Adds to the Territory of New-Jersey.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey nuisance is, of all the nuisances with which Hudson County, N.J., is afflicted, the one which elicits the most complaint. That it is daily generating contagions in every neighborhood which its odors invade is a matter which has never been called in dispute. Public meetings have been held, committees appointed, and legal proceedings instituted for the purpose of abating the nuisance; but so far nothing of a definite or decisive character has been accomplished.

That the matter merits all the condemnation it has received, will appear from the knowledge of the nature and extent of the nuisance complained of.

The contagion-breeding spot lies just off the New-Jersey shore, a short distance below Communipaw. The popular name by which it is known is Black Tom. A little body of earth shooting above the surface of the water forms the nucleus of the island of larger dimensions which the Central Railroad has made it into. Garbage and refuse from various places on the eastern and western shores of this City, from the foot of Roosevelt, Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth, Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets, on the East River, and from the foot of Vesey, Leight, Twelfth, Twenty-first and Forty-seventh streets on the North River, are the agents used for increasing the proportions of the notable island.

This garbage is not in any considerable degree made up of the sweepings of our City streets. This is bought from the street-cleaning contractors by the farmers, in sections contiguous to our suburban districts of Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey, who employ it as a fertilizing agent. Carried to scows, used for the purpose of its transportation, it is, before being taken to its final destination, searched for whatever of value may be hidden in its depths by a class of people who make this business their only source of revenue—and a not unprofitable one it is sometimes. These realize from their diggings, on an average, from $25 to $30 a week, and instances have not been wanting of the discovery of larger amounts. One *shiftinder* is said not long since to have come across a $3,000 bond. The hands engaged on board of the scows used for the transportation of this garbage, extend the privilege of gathering these valuables to such as are willing to share one-half of the profits with them.

But the garbage which is used for extending the boundaries of the Island of Black Tom is that which comes from the barrels and boxes which, early in the morning, decorate the sidewalks of our city streets. With this are mixed the bodies of dead dogs, cats, &c. Decaying vegetable and animal matter as that of which this garbage is made up, is, the odor it emits is not offensive merely, but unhealthy as well.

For the transportation of this garbage there are employed sixty-four scows, each capable of carrying about two hundred square yards of the offensive matter; and five tug-boats are employed to tow these from the place they receive to that at which they deposit their loads. They leave the former place at about 7 o'clock in the morning, and reach the latter in about an hour.

Arrived at the island, they are unloaded of their contents by twenty-five mule carts, the proprietors of which receive ten cents for each load of which they relieve the boats. To place and level the deposits laborers are employed to the number of about 240.

Besides the offensive and malarious odors emitted from this heap of offal, it is said to be driving the fish from the bay for some distance about it. It is also spread by the operation of the tide thickly over the bed of the bay. In addition to the taint it imparts to the water, the oystermen complain that it covers valuable oyster plantations upon which they had bestowed much care.

The nuisance has no apologists, except interested parties. It is surprising that where every hand is raised against it, it still continues to be tolerated.

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

An Entirely New Arrangement Proposed—Action of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have felt convinced for some time past that the present system of telegraphic fire alarm was very imperfect and unsatisfactory in its operations. So decided has this conviction become of late, that the Commissioners decided in the early part of the present month to invite proposals for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York. A Committee, consisting of Commissioners WILSON and McLEAN was appointed on the 7th inst., and they on the 13th issued an exhaustive circular to telegraph contractors, inviting proposals for the erection of a new system of fire alarm. The circular gave certain specifications and requirements for the proposed system, leaving the details and character of the instruments and their necessary machinery entirely an open question for the contractors to decide for themselves. Contenting itself with affording those desirous of entering into a contract for the erection of the new telegraphic system, a clear idea of scope and probable requirements of the system to be adopted, the Committee decided to allow each contractor to give his own idea of the manner in which the work was to be performed, and in what way or by what machinery he proposed to carry the system through. The Committee simply required that all machinery shall undergo proper tests and examination, in the hope that the Board of Commissioners might have a variety of systems to select from, as it is intended not to adopt anything, except it is proved to be a decided improvement upon the present imperfect one.

The proposals called for by the circular, whose principal points have thus been briefly sketched out, were to be received and acted upon yesterday by the Fire Commissioners. Several sealed proposals were indeed received and opened by the Board, but as there were one or two of the Commissioners absent, it was considered best to defer all action in the matter until to-morrow, (Wednesday) when some progress toward definite action may be had. The subject is an important one, besides causing considerable expense to the county, therefore the hesitation of the Board in acting upon the proposals in hand is deserving of praise.

and it is to be hoped that they will be able to secure a proper and efficient system for giving fire alarms, now so much needed by the Department and the community.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD INJUNCTION

Property-Owners Have Rights Which Railroad Companies are Bound to Respect.

The Residents on Gold-street, Brooklyn, Obtain an Injunction Against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company—The Law on the Question—Interesting to all Property-Owners.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad runs from Fulton Ferry to and up De Kalb-avenue. In its circuitous route to reach De Kalb-avenue it passes up Gold-street to Willoughby-avenue, then turns at right angles from Gold into Willoughby, then at right angles again into Debevoise-street, from which, after two short blocks, it reaches De Kalb-avenue. Now, some years after this route was established, a church was built in Debevoise-street, built after the road had been running for many years. The noise of the horse cars on Sunday disturbed the services of the church, and the occupation of the narrow street by two tracks made it impossible for the church people to fill the street with a long line of carriages, without interfering with the passing cars. The road was therefore by the parties annoyed declared a nuisance; and, desiring the removal, they went to Albany last Winter, and got a bill through the Legislature to remove the road; and under this authority, the workmen last week commenced tearing up the street pavements in Gold-street, preparatory to laying down the track, so that the Company could reach De Kalb-avenue without going through Debevoise-street. Now, the invaded block in Gold-street is occupied exclusively by quiet families, most of its members owning their property, and they resolved to maintain their rights, or at least assert them. For this purpose a meeting of the parties to be damaged by the road was held, and the prisoner for the offense, which speaks for itself;

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Catherine Sutherland, John C. Barton, Michael White, Henry Phillips, Jas. Kelly, Samuel Wachelor, Eliza McKinny, John Van Duyne, Julia A. Blake, Thomas B. Thorpe, Walter T. Smith, Eliza Murphy, and all other persons who may come in and contribute to the expense of this action, against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

It appearing from the complaint in this action, duly verified, and from the affidavit of JOHN C. BARTON and THOMAS B. THORPE, that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint, and that the maintenance of the action restraining the said defendant from constructing or completing an extension of its road and tracks through Gold-street, between Willoughby-street and Fulton-avenue in the City of Brooklyn, and from doing any act in furtherance thereof, and from interfering in any way with such portion of said street, and from running or operating its cars over the same. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the particular matters in the said complaints and affidavits set forth, I do hereby command and strictly enjoin the said defendant, the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, and all its officers, counselors, attorneys, solicitors and agents, and all others acting in aid or assistance of it, and each and every of them, under the penalties by law prescribed, that it and they and each of them do forbear, desist and refrain from constructing or completing an extension of its road and tracks through Gold-street, between Willoughby-street and Fulton-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, upon or over the premises, without having acquired the right to take or use the premises for that purpose, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; and from doing any act in furtherance thereof, and from interfering in any way with such portion of said street, and from running or operating its cars over the same, until this Court shall have made further order therein. But the defendants may move to dissolve this injunction on five days' notice. (Signed) J. W. GILBERT.

JULY, 20, 1869.

An important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, rendered in April last, warranted this action, and will be read with interest at this time. It was in the case of

John Craig, respondent, vs. The Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company. The defendant was organized under and was governed by the General Railroad act on the 20th of May, 1850. On the 24th of June, 1852, the defendant received the consent of the Common Council of the City of Rochester to lay a track through certain streets, "provided it be possible for the cars to have the cars, the track and governance of the road as perfect as possible. On the 21st of October, 1852, the plaintiff commenced his action against the defendant, in which he alleged that he was owner of a lot on East-avenue extending to the side street, upon which was situated his dwelling-house. The defendant, in its answer, admitted the title of the plaintiff to the premises in question, and that it was about to construct the road through East-avenue, but denied that it would impair the plaintiff's enjoyment. The answer further set forth the consent of the Common Council of the City of Rochester, and that the road was constructed and operated in accordance with the provisions thereof. Upon this testimony the case was submitted to the Court, and on the 24 day of April, 1854, it made its decision which was that the Railroad Company derived its authority to do the acts aforesaid by the acts of the Legislature under which it is incorporated, or from said resolutions of the Common Council of said city, without the consent of the owner of the adjacent premises, and awarded to the defendants a perpetual injunction.

The charge is certainly plain enough; but it has no effect apparently on railroad monopolists, for, when occasion demanded, they want to work with their old recklessness, but will probably find in the decision of the Court of Appeals, in Brooklyn, that the law compelling railroad companies to consult citizens along the route is not a farce.

As we have the recording of the first case under the important ruling of the Court of Appeals, we give the details for the benefit of our readers.

New Boat for the Twenty-third-street Ferry.

The *Jim Fisk, Jr.*, the new boat for the Twenty-third-street or "Erie" Ferry, is a double-ender, like all other boats engaged in the transportation of passengers between New-York and Jersey City; but she is very much superior to them in her build and general construction. She is 152 feet long over all, and 46 feet beam, with 13 feet depth of hold. Her engine, which was built by Messrs. COBANKS & TERBELL, is of the best and most approved modern construction, having a cylinder of 44 inches in diameter and ten-foot stroke. She was built by C. L. SERRINE, East Eleventh-street; her joiners' work was done by JOHN HOFFMIRE, and her gas and steam-fitting apparatus was arranged by E. V. HOUGHWOUT, of the City.

The *Jim Fisk, Jr.*, is beautifully decorated and fully equipped with all the improvements of these days of taste and skill. The gents' cabin has at each seat a spittoon, which permits of the exchange of tobacco juice to the muddy waters of the Hudson, together with a match scraper, which is placed beneath the same rail for the benefit of smokers. This latter convenience will not be needed, however, as the regular India-rubber harpoons used and gas cigar lighter will be furnished by the enterprising owner when the boat is placed upon the route, the Twenty-third-street Jersey Ferry. The ladies' cabin, although devoid of spittoons and other conveniences for the tobacco-consuming public, is now the less beautiful and attractive. Like the gents' cabin, its floor is made of alternate squares of yellow pine and black walnut; the sides and ceiling are painted tastefully; gross panels, with pearl mouldings and blue frosted glass around are hung large mirrors; the ceilings are green, paneled, with white mouldings, artistically frosted in each corner, and from the centre of which hang elegant four-light chandeliers. Taken in the whole a more tastefully-decorated interior is not possessed by any boat on the west side of the City.

Externally she presents somewhat of a novel appearance, having above her name, which is painted in letters of gold upon a green ground, an oil-painting, framed in black walnut, of the head of Mr. Fisk. She is also furnished with two of RAYMOND's patent metallic lifeboats, 200 life buoys and one each and a life preserver, with forty feet of line, which can be thrown by any passenger to a drowning fellow-creature.

The launch took place last week, from the foot of Murray-street, where her designer, owner and general artist were congregated. To-day she will make her trial trip, and if she meets the expectations of her owner and the ferry officers, will immediately be put upon her route.

MORE ALDERMANIC LIBERALITY.

The Board of Aldermen Giving Away the People's Money in Salaries to Officers and Solicitors to Churches—Over $11,000 Thrown Away Yesterday.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 P. M. yesterday, a resolution of the Assistant Aldermen to divide the Ninth Ward into "more convenient" election districts, was called up. It was stated that in one of the districts, as at present constituted, there were 800 voters, while in another there were but 400. It was proposed to equalize this. The resolution was concurred in.

Resolutions appointing the *Hebrew Leader*, the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, the *D'Ecc d'Italia*, and the *New-York Daily Bulletin*, Corporation newspapers, were adopted.

A resolution raising the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen to $1,500 per annum, from Jan. 1, 1869, was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the purchase from EDWARD H. KENT of a full-length military portrait of General ZACHARY TAYLOR for $2,000; donating desks to to THOMAS WAELINE, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property, corner of Beach and Washington streets, for hanging Washington-street; taking for a public place the irregular plot of ground on Houston-street, between Norfolk and Essex streets; donating $2,173 75 to Rev. PATRICK MCCARTHY, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, to pay assessments for paving Forty-second-street; donating $2,000 to GEO. V. HECKER, President of the Central Dispensary, in aid of the funds of the institution; donating $6,026 56 to the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to pay assessments due on the new cathedral property on Fifth-avenue, and directing that Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, regulated and graded.

The Board adjourned until the first Monday in September.

THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

Third Day's Proceedings in the Trial of Matthew Campbell—The Prosecution Closed.

The case of MATTHEW CAMPBELL, charged with murder, which had been adjourned over from Thursday last, was resumed at the opening of the Court yesterday morning. As on previous days, the Court was crowded to excess, not even standing room being left. The prisoner was conducted to Court unmanacled, and, to all outward appearance, confident of a favorable issue to his trial. The sick juror appeared, but it soon became known that he was in a state of health which would make him unwilling if not unable to serve. Judge CARDOZO having taken his seat on the bench, inquired of the counsel for the defense if they were ready to proceed.

Mr. HOLMES—We are ready, your Honor.

Judge CARDOZO—If the sick juror is unable to sit, will you consent that another be sworn in his place?

Mr. SPENCER—Provided another can be found.

Judge CARDOZO—The juror can step aside for the present, but not leave the Court.

On call of the panel by the clerk, Mr. VANDERWOORT, ALEXANDER M. LEWISS, a pocket-book manufacturer, was found to be competent, and sworn in in place of Mr. MATHEWS, who was discharged.

The jury being now complete, District Attorney GARVIN arose to open the case on the part of the prosecution. This is the indictment in which the Grand Jury, after having gone over the evidence, have come to the conclusion to indict the prisoner for the highest crime known to the law. It was a solemn duty they had to perform, for without an indictment there could have been no trial or conviction here. It is our duty now to examine this case, and render justice alike to the people and the accused. It is the duty of the District Attorney to see that justice is done to both, and in the important precautions which it has been my duty to conduct this case, the interests of the accused have overweighed heavily upon me, anxious as I was that in my zeal for the interests of the public, I might not overlook facts tending to substantiate the innocence of any accused. The enormous amount of labor which passes through the office of the Public Prosecutor—an amount so much greater than that with which I am familiar with it, makes it necessary that I should depend to a great extent for the facts surrounding any case upon evidence furnished by parties from the outside; therefore is it that in most cases I am unable to form an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused, or the degree of crime, except as the testimony on the trial will develop those facts. It is rare, however, that a man will be indicted unless he is guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. This prisoner stands here in a peculiar position; he is charged with his hand of authority designating his official position; but if he overstepps his duty and commits crime, he must be held responsible. He is to protect the people, not to oppress or slay them, and in cases of murder it matters not whether the slain man is a good or a bad man. It is as much murder to kill a bad man as a good one. It is the glory of our institutions that all men are equal before the law. After a definition of the crimes of murder in the first and second degrees, he said that he was instructed that he would be able to prove that MORRIS LONG came to his death at the hands of the prisoner. Why he (the prisoner) did the act is for him to explain. It is within the prisoner's power to lay his heart and motives open to the jury, and to explain and justify his act, if explanation or justification he has. The time has gone by when a man might be manacled and his mouth closed with impenetrable silence, to explain away the circumstances against him. Labell Barry, call the witnesses, and with you, patiently hear what those for the prosecution say, and what those for the prisoner say, and then with you, after mature consideration, determine the crime, if any, of which this prisoner is guilty.

The first witness sworn was *Edward Fitzpatrick*, who testified as follows: Resided at No. 116 Greenwich-street for two years past; was in his room undressing in the vicinity of the murder at the time it occurred; saw a policeman and a man wrangling; saw the policeman draw his revolver and fire at the man; thought the man attempted to get away, but the policeman would not let him, and then deliberately aimed at the man and fired into his body; deceased fell on the sidewalk, and the policeman followed him up and clubbed him; saw another officer clubbed also; the crowd was then dispersed and the officers removed the deceased; could not identify either deceased or the officers.

Cross-examined by R. D. Holmes—Was a boatman when he began life, and subsequently was Deputy Collector of Washington Market; they were testifying against their relatives before the first shot; the men were separated and both standing erect at the time of the second shot; there were a good many people in the street, thinks perhaps a hundred and fifty men, women and boys; saw no wrangling except between the two men; was not before the Coroner, nor the Grand Jury, and would not be here if not compelled.

Lawrence Moran—Lives at No. 136 Greenwich-street; lived there on 23 July; saw the difficulty between the deceased and prisoner; saw the policeman coming along with a boy by the hand; he (the witness) lives at 116 Greenwich-street. Morris Long came after him and asked him what he (the boy) was for, when the officer made a motion as if to hit him with his club; Long grabbed the officer by the arm and tore the sleeve of his coat; the officer then let go the boy, and, putting his arm around Long's neck, and drawing his revolver, shot him; Long did not touch the officer; the officer then placed his revolver close to Long's body and fired, setting the shirt on fire; Long then exclaimed, "I'm gone!" and fell on the side walk; the policeman then clubbed him, and he and another officer clubbed Long about eighty yards from the place; could not identify the officer who fired the pistol.

Cross-examined—The policeman was coming from the direction of Carlisle-street; there was no crowd following the officer except boys; the shooting was done at the spot where Long overtook the officer; Long did not have his arm around the policeman's neck, but the policeman had his arm around Long's neck when he fired the first shot; is not sure if he let go before the second shot; saw no stones or bricks thrown; none could have been thrown without my seeing it; heard no cries until after the man was shot; was about twenty or twenty-five feet from the parties when the shooting took place.

Bernard McCabe, Nos. 2 and 4 Morris-street; resides in the neighborhood of the occurrence and saw it; was standing front of No. 136 Greenwich-street; saw a crowd running toward Carlisle-street; saw two policemen have hold of Long and wrestling with him; saw one of the policemen draw his pistol and shoot Long; after the shot fell the policeman struck him twice with his club; identifies prisoner as the officer who fired the shot; distinguished the officers from the citizens by their dress; there was one officer on each side of Long at the time; he first saw them; saw fifty or sixty persons there—men, women and children; would have seen brickbats if they had been thrown; saw the torn sleeve of the officer, but did not see it torn; thinks it was the left arm; saw blood on the officer's face when he reached the Station-house; heard no cries for mercy; Long was given up all the standing together, but does not know if the officer's sleeve was torn at that time; could not identify the officer who had blood on his face; when the second shot was fired, to the best of his knowledge the officer had hold of the deceased; should say a minute intervened between the shots; it might have been a quarter of a minute between the shots; during that interval he believes Long was trying to get away; both men were standing when the shots were fired; (to a juror) believes the lamps were lit.

Thomas Ryan—Lives at No. 147 Duane-street; saw the shot fired; was about ten feet away. (This witness confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses in relation to the act of killing.) Was slightly acquainted with Long.

Cross-examined—Has seen MORRIS LONG's son few times; does not know his business; thinks he did not see much of him; it was five or ten minutes after the second shot before the second policeman came up; Long and the officer struggled about five minutes before the first shot; saw no one-cent piece left by Long but the officer; from where I first saw Long in the custody of the officer until the shots was fired they went about forty yards, or about four houses; first saw Long running across Carlisle-street; saw a crowd of about fifty persons when the shot was fired; heard some talking, but could not distinguish what was said; there was no shouting until after the shooting; saw no stones or bricks thrown at the officer; recognized both old and young Long; did not see young Long taken from the officer; saw no women beside the night.

Re-examined—No struggling; Long seemed to be talking to the officer as they walked along.

James Murphy—Lives at No. 25 William-street; saw the deceased in the hands of two or three policemen; saw Long's hands up, as if warding off the blows; the officer pushed him along and drew his pistol, and, placing it so close to Long's body that I could see no space between, and Long then let go the club, and, when the deceased was between the car-track and curb, the prisoner fired again; after firing the second shot, the prisoner came near where I stood, and, while pinning his sleeve, said something in reference either to us helping the officers or helping the deceased.

Cross-examined—Is as sure there were three officers there as he is of anything else he has sworn to; Long had control of two clubs, and I think the last one of whose club he got control was the man who shot him; could not tell where he got the pistol from; he had his hand behind his back when I got there, and when he drew it forward he held the pistol; deceased had entire possession of the officer's club between the firing of the first and second shots about a minute or a minute and a half elapsed; when deceased was shot three officers had hold of the deceased; was about fifteen feet from the parties when the first shot was fired, and about thirty feet when the second shot was fired; Long had control of all three clubs, but before the first shot saw the hand of deceased on the pump; heard somebody cry "Go in, old man;" think it was a boy who cried so; when I first saw them they were on the line of Nos. 118 and 120 Greenwich-street.

John Murphy—Saw the shooting part of the transaction; was standing on the corner of Thames and Greenwich when he heard somebody cry "a mouse;" went over and found the deceased in the door of a barber shop; the policeman was trying to club Long, and he was trying to ward off the blows; they struggled toward the gutter, when the prisoner, after fumbling at his pocket, drew a pistol and fired at deceased, and immediately thereafter took deliberate aim and fired a second shot; Long then fell, and the officer advanced and clubbed him twice; they then dragged him to Albany-street, and one of the officers ran into the street and threatened to shoot some one.

Nothing material was elicited on the cross-examination of this witness, except that the prisoner was stated to have his left hand on the deceased and the pistol in his right hand, and still retained his club; thinks there is no time during that struggle when, if the trigger had been pulled, the ball would have entered the body of the deceased.

Q. If the ball would have so entered the deceased at any time, what was the necessity of taking aim? Give us your theory about that. A. Well, he fired one shot and it didn't have the effect; the second one better.

John Fagan—Lives at No. 119 Greenwich-street. This witness confirmed the testimony of previous witnesses in relation to the shooting, and clubbing after the shooting and characterized the deceased as a very inoffensive man.

Cross-examined—The struggle continued between the officer and deceased, lasted about twelve seconds before the first shot; the time between the first and second shots was merely long enough to take aim; heard no shouting before the shooting; heard a paving stone bounce on the sidewalk; thinks the stone was thrown before the first shot; heard one of the other officers rap for assistance.

John Sheehan—Lives at No. 113 Greenwich-street; is a public porter. This witness confirmed the testimony of previous witnesses, but could not identify any of the officers.

By consent of the counsel for the defense the the District-Attorney then read the testimony of Dr. FREDERICK S. FERRALL, Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, describing the wounds of the deceased which resulted in his death. With this testimony the prosecution, having announced that he rested the case on behalf of the prosecution. The counsel for the prisoner then asked an adjournment until to-morrow. Judge CARDOZO granted the request, and the Court was adjourned accordingly until 11 A. M. to-day, when the case will be opened for the prisoner.

A NEW HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Five Points Building to be Enlarged—New Chapel, Dormitories and Play Room.

The numerous friends of the Five Points Mission will be gratified to learn that the House of Industry is to be materially altered and improved. The western section of the building is to be torn down and built up as twice its present height, which will double the accommodations of the whole house. On the first floor, in the rear, will be a large chapel, neatly furnished and well lighted; the front part will be divided into offices and bath-rooms. The second floor will be taken up with school and class-rooms. The third floor will be a dormitory, capable of holding 100 beds, and the top floor is to be used entirely as a playroom. It will be airy and covered with glass, allowing the sunlight to come in, and will be a much more cheerful place than the basement, where the children exercise at present.

By these alterations nearly 400 lodgers may be accommodated, where now only 250 can be. In addition, provision is to be made to lodge temporarily such respectable persons, strangers in the City, who may be robbed of their money or need any assistance.

In making these improvements has been raised by private subscription, one gentleman giving $10,000, another $6,000, others $2,500 and lesser sums. Messrs. RENWICK & SANDS are the architects. Masons commenced tearing down the old walls yesterday, and the work will be pushed forward so that the new building can be occupied before next Thanksgiving Day.

Probable Fatal Affray—Ante-Mortem Examination.

Coroner ROLLINS held an ante-mortem examination yesterday at No. 28 Madison-street, in the case of LEWIS LIVINGSTON, a butcher, who had been severely and dangerously wounded on Saturday night by one THOMAS BARRETT. LIVINGSTON was found in a critical condition by the Coroner, who obtained from him the following statement: I reside at No. 28 Madison-street; I keep a butcher shop at the above number; on Saturday night last THOMAS BARRETT came in; I turned to come into the back room, when BARRETT struck me with some instrument on the back of the head, which made a severe wound; BARRETT then ran away; I know of no cause for this assault other than a previous difficulty I had with a woman occupying the back room; I had words with BARRETT and one of the men who assaulted me on Saturday night; I recognise the man here present as BARRETT, the man who struck me on the back of the head on Saturday night.

The jury rendered a verdict that the said LEWIS LIVINGSTON came to his injuries at the hands of THOMAS BARRETT and some men to them unknown, on the 24th July, 1869.

BARRETT, who was present during the case, was admitted to bail by the Coroner in the sum of $1,500, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice.

On Saturday last a man giving the name of CARPENTER, called at the office of Mr. NOBLE, agent for the Michigan Central Railroad, in this City, when he presented to that gentleman an order, purporting to have been signed by WILLIAM D. HILTON, agent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, in which order Mr. NOBLE was requested to issue a free pass over his road for the bearer. Mr. NOBLE was made suspicious of the order by the conduct of CARPENTER, so he requested the latter to call in an hour, while he telegraph for information. In the meantime he sent HILTON for information. Mr. HILTON at once pronounced the order a forgery, requesting also that if the bearer proved to be a man named SAVAGE, to get him arrested. Captain GREER, of the City Hall Police, was telegraphed to Elmira, when he ordered Sergeant HOOKER to work up the case. The Sergeant made CARPENTER acknowledge that his real name was SAVAGE, so arrested him, the prisoner subsequently confessing that he had embezzled some of the funds belonging to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. SAVAGE was arraigned before Justice BOGART yesterday at the Tombs, when he was remanded to await the arrival of Mr. HILTON, who will make the necessary complaint.

Burglary at Merrick, L. I.

While the family of Mr. GEORGE MYERS, of Merrick, L. I., were sitting on the portico in front of the house on Sunday night, some person adroitly entered by an unlifted parlor window, and succeeded in reaching the second story of the building. Entering the bedchamber of Mr. MYERS, he opened one of the bureau drawers, in which was found the sum of $64. He also found the watch of Mr. MYERS, which was hanging against the wall, which, with the chain, was valued at $40. The thief then entered the bedroom of the young ladies of the family, and found a small gold watch, two pairs of earrings, and a gold bracelet, in all valued at about $60. The thief escaped by a small window over the kitchen, on which he alighted, and then reached the ground by means of a grape arbor. The thief was in his bare feet.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of WILLIAM BLOOM, who died from the effects of injuries sustained a few days ago by a bale of cotton falling upon him at No. 11 Wooster-street, where he was employed. Verdict, accidental death.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest to-day at No. 19 Cherry-street over the remains of JAMES COWEE, aged 11 years, who died suddenly on Sunday. It appears that the boy had been playing ball during the day, and became prostrated by the heat and over-exertion. On reaching home his illness assumed a serious character, death setting shortly after the arrival of a physician.

On the 4th inst. JOHN HOEY fell from a window, though exactly where the accident occurred could not be ascertained. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued on Sunday night. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest and obtained a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited.

An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner KEENAN, over the body of Mrs. HARTNOW, recently residing at No. 18 Chatham-street. The deceased was admitted to the hospital in a dying condition, and under some what suspicious circumstances, as it was alleged that she had been beaten by her husband. The usual searching examination, however, dispelled these suspicions, as it was shown that death had resulted from apoplexy. Verdict in accordance.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday in the case of MARY KNUTLER, a young girl who committed suicide by drowning herself. CHARLES W. DATES and JAMES FURLEY, belonging on board the schooner Ohio, testified to the fact that they saw deceased jump into the North River, at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, and their endeavors to rescue her. JOHN H. VOORHEES, of No. 307 West Twelfth-street, for whom Mary had been, testified that he had noticed nothing peculiar about the girl until Thursday last, when she acted very strangely, being very stubborn and disobedient. On Saturday the witness had complained to her mother, when her father came over and scolded her for her conduct. On Sunday she acted still more strange, laughing immoderately and unnatural-ly. She then left his store, and on going to the house beds Mrs. VOORHEES good-bye, as she was going home. A verdict of suicidal death while temporarily insane, was duly rendered.

JAMES MILLER, aged 5 years, residing in Sixty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 17th inst. by being run over by a Harlem Railroad car. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS.

Picnic for Newsboys and Bootblacks.

Mr. C. O'CONNOR, Superintendent of the Newsboys Lodging-house, contemplates an excursion to the country for the benefit of the poor newsboys and bootblacks of the City, who have seldom an opportunity and never the means to visit the rural districts. Mr. O'CONNOR solicits subscriptions to enable him to afford these in his charge this desirable treat. Any sums sent to No. 46 Park-place, or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, of which noble charity the Newsboy's Lodging-house is a most successful branch, will be used for the purpose contemplated.

During the sixteen years of the existence of the house, it has lodged 66,451 different boys; restored to friends, 4,836; provided with houses, 4,500; furnished 428,648 lodgings, and 263,081 meals.

Departure of the Yacht "Sappho."

The schooner-yacht *Sappho* took on board her crew, with wood, coal and water, at her discharge off Hoboken on Monday morning, but in consequence of the rain she was towed down to Sandy Hook until late in the afternoon, where she was to anchor inside the Horseshoe to wait for a favorable wind. There was a large party of friends of Rear-Commodore DOUGLAS on board to bid him good-bye and wish him a successful voyage. A collation was partaken of during her passage down the Bay.

Mayor's Office.

C. L. OWEN, of Plainfield, Conn., made a complaint yesterday, before Marshal TOOKER, charging COLLEMAN & Co., of No. 323 Broadway, with defrauding him of $100, by means of the confidence game. The Marshal sent Officer MCGRATH to recover the money. It was immediately refunded. A like amount was recovered from the same parties for WM. D. MASH, of Steubenville, Ohio, who made a similar complaint.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barnard.

James W. Beckman vs. Andrew R. Chalmers et al.; the plaintiff may have an order directing the defendant to furnish a sworn copy of all entries in the books of Burr & Co. bearing relating to property of the plaintiff within twenty days after service of this order, and that plaintiff's attorney be allowed to examine such copies with the books aforesaid, after the same are so sworn, and to allow to plaintiff to move for further discovery if such copies are not complete. Costs to abide the event.

Wm. Forrest vs. Tunnicliff; Referee ordered to assume his report.

Wm. Butcher vs. John J. Astor; findings settled.

Allen A. Price vs. Joel D. Price; motion denied with leave to renew.

Van Cortlandt vs. Wm. G. Brett et al.; injunction modified accordingly, and if the plaintiff executes the conveyance, as directed by the decree, it must be without prejudice to her rights to the proceedings; costs to abide the event.

By Judge Cardozo.

Buckhout vs. Buckhout; motion for alimony denied.

David Klein vs. Samuel Heinch; Plaintiff's memoranda for counsel.

Burke vs. Russell; Report confirmed, &c.

Pratt vs. Bray et al.; motion denied with leave to renew on further papers, on payment of 10 dollars costs.

Crane vs. Stanton; Plaintiff's memoranda for counsel.

Fraser vs. Ogden; motion granted on payment of costs of motion and the answer, and $10 costs of this motion.

Frederick vs. Frederick; report of referee confirmed.

Gaskin vs. Anderson et al.; order granted.

Ex-parte, Edward Monroe et al.; order granted.

Atwood vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; motion denied.

Williams vs. Cornell et al.; decree granted.

Hoffman, &c., vs. Kirkland et al.; motion denied with $5 costs.

Huston vs. Bowler et al.; motion granted; judgment to stand as security. The defendant may answer in 10 days. Ten dollars costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Hunt et al. vs. Colby; order granted.

Mary J. Webb vs. William Webb; report of referee confirmed; order of divorce granted.

Sherwood et al. vs. Harris et al.; judgment granted.

Hazeldin et al. vs. The Gould Machine Company; motion granted.

Bryant et al. vs. Ben Smith; motion granted.

Wade vs. Bidden et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

By Judge Brady.

Sophie Blohm vs. John C. Blohm; divorce granted.

Bohn vs. Bohn; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

By Judge Freedman.

Babbitt vs. Prior; motion denied.

Brown vs. Gardner; motion granted on terms.

Gott vs. The North River Bank; motion granted.

Goodrich vs. Mason; motion granted.

Robbins, Weil & Mitchner vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted.

Engle vs. Gordon; motion denied with $10 costs.

Foster vs. Foster; decree of divorce granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A TOBACCO DEALER HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CLERK'S NEGLIGENCE.

The examination in the case of L. F. ARJA, tobacco dealer, of No. 198 Pearl-street, was concluded yesterday, when a decision was rendered by the Commissioner. The charge against the defendant was for omitting to make the proper entries of his sales and purchases, as required by the 79th section of the Internal Revenue act of 1868. The evidence showed that the defendant failed to make such entries from the 2d of May until July 19, on the time at which he was arrested, and that during the month of June no entries had been made, but claimed that it had been done by through the negligence of the defendant's book-keeper, and without his knowledge. It was not criminal negligence, the Commissioner held, but it was the duty of the dealer to make such entry daily, and that if he delegated such duty to another person to perform, he must see that it was done, or else be liable under the act for such neglect. Mr. ARJA was held.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

It is expected that another appointment will be made in the place of Mr. Julius Walgrove, Weigher Winkle, who is charged with being implicated in the alleged frauds in the Custom-house.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Moore, Alderman.

JUVENILE THIEF.

Annie Dunn, aged 13 years, and a domestic in the employ of David J. Jennings, at No. 360 East Tenth-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a wallet containing $64 belonging to Mr. George Cooper, who had left it on a desk in the room where the prisoner happened to be. When arrested she was found in possession of the articles of clothing she had purchased, as well as the wallet containing a remnant of the missing money.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

BURGLARS AT BANDAN-STREET.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Burns, of the Twenty-third Precinct, observed two negroes in the street who appeared so suspicious that he took them to the station-house. Subsequent events showed that during the night the store of S. V. Boyle, Bandan-street, had been entered by burglars through a rear window, and clothing to the amount of $100 stolen therefrom. The officer found upon the persons of the prisoners, who gave their names as James Dickinson and George Van Nest, some articles of clothing which was identified as having been stolen at the time of the robbery, and was recovered from them a few days ago, having served a term for a burglary committed three years ago.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20s, '64, R.	111½	400 Pacific Mail	40
3,100 U.S. 5-20s, '65, R.	111½	400 Adams Ex.	91
1,000 U.S. 5-20s, '65, R.	111½	100 do.	91
3,000 U.S. 5-20s, '65, R.	112½	100 N. Y. Cen.	127
10,000 do.	112½	100 do.	127½
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, '65, R.	112	100 do.	127
10,000 do.	112	100 Hudson R.	101
130,000 U.S. 5-20s, '65, R.	111½	200 do.	102½
		200 do.	102½
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.	107½	100 do.	102½
10,000 do.	111½	100 Harlem R.	160½
130,000 U.S. 5-20s, '67, R.	111½	100 do.	160½
10,000 do.	112½	2100 Reading R.	94½
10,000 do.	112½	100 do.	94½
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, '67, R.	112½	100 do.	94½
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, '67, R.	112½	100 Mich. Central	132½
10,000 do.	112½	100 do.	132½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, c.	62	100 Ill. Cen.	142
10,000 do.	62½	100 do.	141½
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old, c.	62½	100 Lake S. & M. So.	108½
5,000 do.	62½	1700 do.	108½
25,000 Va. 6s, new, c.	61½	100 do.	108½
4,000 do.	61½	100 Clevel. & Pitts.	90½
25,000 N. C. 6s, old	35	100 do.	90½
20,000 N. C. 6s, new	34	200 do.	90½
10,000 La. 6s, new	66	100 do.	90½
1,000 do.	64½	200 C. & N. W.	89½
1,000 N. Y. Sta. R. L. B.	108½	100 do.	89½
1,000 N. Y. Sta. R. L. B.	108½	1000 do.	89½
1,000 Alton & T. H.		1000 do.	89½
1,000 do.	94	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94½
1,000 Chi. & N. W.	89½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	91½
1,000 do.	89	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81½
1,000 Lake S. Div. B.	81½	100 do.	81½
4,000 C., C., C. & Ind.	40	400 do.	81½
Ccs. 1st M.	80½	100 P. Ft. W. & Chi.	132½
119 Bk. of Commerce	115	100 Chic. & Alton	102
50 Corn. Exc. Bank	122½	100 Ohio & Mis. R.	38
50 Tenth Nat. Bk.	96½	300 N. J. Cen.	102½
100 West. U. T.	97½	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	37

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.	121½	$16,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	112½
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	122½	10,000 do.	112½
50,000 Nat. Bank	122½	1,140,000 do.	112½
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	121½	15,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67.	112½
10,000 do.	122	25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	112½
4,000 do.	122	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111½
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	122	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111½
4,000 do.	122	5,000 do.	111½
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	122½	60,000 do.	111½
10,000 do.	122½		

200 Pacific Mail	40½	100 Hudson R.	102½
400 Adams Ex.	91	100 do.	102½
100 do.	91	100 Harlem R.	160
100 N. Y. Cen.	127	100 do.	160
100 do.	127½	100 do., bds. call	160
100 do.	127½	100 L. Shore & M. S.	108½
100 do.	127½	100 Mich. Cen.	132½
100 do.	127½	100 do.	132½
100 do.	127½	100 do.	132½
100 do.	127½	100 do.	132½
100 do.	127½	100 Chi. & N. W.	89½
100 H. & St. Jos. R.	128	100 do.	89½
100 do.	128	100 do.	89½
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	132½	100 do.	89½
100 do.	132½	100 do.	89½
100 Morris & Essex	97½	100 do.	89½
100 do.	97½	100 do.	89½
100 N. J. Central	72½	100 do.	89½
100 do.	72½	100 do.	89½
100 do.	72½	100 do.	89½
100 do.	72½	100 do.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SATAN IN PARIS. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LONG STRIKE and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Lizzie Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and SPIRIT FIEND. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CHILD OF THE SAVANNA, and EAGLE EYE. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	[illegible]
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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch reports that a rumor is in circulation there of a new treaty between France, Austria and Italy whereby the latter, in case of war, is to support France with 80,000 troops, and occupy Viterbo. Also a rumor of the offer by Prussia to the Pope of 12,000 men, if the French evacuate Rome.

It is reported that intense interest is felt in London in the coming contest between the Harvard and Oxford crews. Betting is begun, and, it is said, is thus far in favor of Oxford.

The *Great Eastern* has reached Brest on her return trip.

The United States practice ships *Macedonian* and *Savannah* are at Portsmouth, England, and their officers are visiting the different Government establishments at that point.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that Egypt is arming extensively.

The Carlists have made another movement and met with another defeat. They attempted to capture the City of Pampeluna, in Navarre, but were frustrated by the garrison.

GENERAL.

Judge WILLIAMS, Treasurer of Hamilton College, has received from the studio of HIRAM POWERS, in Italy, a marble bust of EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, valued at $10,000. It is to be placed in the Perry H. Smith Library, with other memorials of the College benefactor.

Dr. PETERS, of the Litchfield Observatory, started from Utica yesterday, for Des Moines, Iowa, with the new German spectroscope and other instruments for observing the solar eclipse of Aug. 8. His assistants are Professors ROGERS, of New-Haven, and FREDERICK HUBBARD and ISAAC H. HALL, of New-York. The expense of this expedition, as has already been stated, is provided for by the liberality of EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, of Brooklyn.

SIMEON B. JEWETT, formerly United States Marshal for the Western District of New-York, died at his residence in the town of Clarkson, yesterday morning, of paralysis. His age was 69 years.

JAMES W. DEMPSEY, of Boston, who lost an arm in the engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, and the last survivor of the wounded among the *Kearsarge* crew, died in that city on Saturday night.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Memphis, Tenn., at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. During the night a number of large meteors fell.

A break in the Erie Canal, east of Frankfort, occurred on Saturday. It will be repaired by Wednesday. No boats have passed Frankfort since the accident.

A twenty-inch gun, weighing over fifty-seven tons, was landed on the beach at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, with considerable difficulty. The gun was cast in Pittsburg, Penn. A carriage is to be made for it.

The most dangerous counterfeit of an Internal Revenue stamp yet discovered was received yesterday at the Revenue Bureau in Washington, from Keokuk, Iowa. It is a twenty-one pound tobacco stamp, value thirty-two cents.

A Toronto, Canada, dispatch says that instructions to make the gunboats on the lakes ready for service have been received there. It is thought that this indicates fear of another Fenian invasion.

Private and semi-official information from the Philippine Islands has been received at Washington of a threatened formidable insurrection there against the Spanish authority.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, has prepared a paper, which we reproduce elsewhere, in which he estimates our surplus revenue for the financial year just closed at $80,000,000, and for the financial year ending June 30, 1870, at $100,000,000 or more. As most of the surplus must be devoted to buying up our bonds, he anticipates that these will soon advance to par in gold in the European market, and that it will be easy to change our five-twenty six per cent. bonds into a long loan at 4½ per cent., exempt from taxation.

The jewelry store of H. PROUMENT, in St. Louis, was robbed of $8,000 worth of diamond rings on Saturday afternoon by a woman. The robbery was committed at a moment when the proprietor was at the rear of his store, showing goods to two men. It is supposed that the men were the woman's accomplices. They were strangers in the city, and left very suddenly soon after the robbery.

The Supreme Conclave of the Order of the Seven Wise Men meet in Philadelphia to-day. Delegates will be present from about 200 Conclaves, from nearly every State. A number of delegates from Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, New-York, Nebraska and other States arrived yesterday morning.

DANIEL GREEN and THOMAS TOOMEY, each about 18 years old, are under arrest in Lawrence, Mass., for the murder of one MICHAEL CARNEY, a lad of 11 years. It is charged that they beat and kicked him, threw him down and twisted his legs until one of his hip joints was dislocated, then robbed him of two cents, all he had, and left him lying on the ground. He succeeded in crawling home, but died soon after. His refusal to give or get them some tobacco, it is said, was the cause of their brutality.

In the case of ELIAS WARD, a resident of New-Jersey, who was arrested in Baltimore some few months since, and fined by the Criminal Court for selling goods by sample without having first taken out the special license required by a law of the State from non-resident traders, the Court of Appeals of Maryland has rendered a decision sustaining the action of the lower tribunal. Several other non-resident traders were arrested on the same charge and about the same time as WARD, and having been fined by the Criminal Court, agreed to make a test case of WARD, they contending that the law requiring this special license is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. They propose to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

The town of Pere Marquette, the terminus of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, has been sold, together with the great lumbering interests of Mr. JAMES LUDINGTON, to a new company, of which Mr. D. S. FILES, of Manistee, Mich., is the representative, for $600,000. The property consists of one of the handsomest towns in that section of the State, mills, &c., and the tract is 26,000 acres in extent, embracing some of the best timber lands in the country. The Company propose to put up one of the largest saw-mills in the State and to improve the property as rapidly as possible.

The passenger train from Poughkeepsie yesterday afternoon, going North on the Hudson River Railroad, ran into a car loaded with iron at Hudson, knocking it to pieces and strewing the iron about the track. No damage was done to the train other than breaking the pilot of the engine. The train was delayed thirty minutes.

Deputy-Sheriff GREENE, of Rensselaer County, with a posse of twenty men, in attempting to levy on the goods of a farmer named DENNISON, in East Greenwich, yesterday, for non-payment of rent, was attacked by about forty men and probably mortally wounded. Two of his men were also badly hurt.

It is reported that the wheat crop in Wisconsin and Iowa promises to be very heavy. The harvest will be about a couple of weeks later than usual.

One NEWTON DENNIS was shot through the heart and killed, in the village of Woodville, Rappahannock County, Va., a few days ago, by two brothers named BUTLER, whose sister he had seduced under a promise of marriage. The BUTLERS afterward fled to the mountains, where they remain, defying capture. No attempts, however, have been made to take them. DENNIS was a widower in good circumstances.

The famous "haunted house" in Watertown, Mass., of which a highly sensational account, with illustrations, was given in a magazine a year or more ago, has been transformed into a quiet, pleasant home, a gentleman who was not afraid of "ghosts" having purchased it at a bargain and improved its surroundings.

The fires in the woods of Washington Territory are still raging with great violence.

The strike that has long existed on the part of the potterymen of Trenton has ended. The bosses have conceded the point professed to be demanded, the right of the men to have something to say about the price of their labor, and the establishment of a board of arbitration for the future.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening, but failed to transact any business, adjourning subject to the call of the Chair. At the next meeting a report will be made concerning the charge of nepotism alleged against Assessor KETCHUM.

The Young Men's Christian Association held an interesting meeting last evening, several of the Portland delegates being present and speaking. They gave their views and impressions of the proceedings of the late Convention.

Commissioner SHIELDS decided yesterday in the case of L. F. AUJA, tobacco dealer, of No. 120 Pearl-street, who is charged with violating the seventy-sixth section of the Revenue law, that a dealer was personally liable to criminal prosecution if he omitted to keep a daily record of his sales and purchases through the negligence of his clerk.

The trial of MATTHEW CAMPBELL, for the murder of MORRIS LONG, in the First Ward, was in progress before the Oyer and Terminer on yesterday. The prosecution concluded their testimony, and counsel for the prisoner will open for the defence to-day.

The House of Industry at Five Points is to be enlarged for the accommodation of nearly double the number of its present lodgers. Work commenced yesterday, and the alteration will be completed in November.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief session yesterday, and after the transaction of much business, adjourned till the first Monday in September.

Beef cattle continue to be sold at about the same quotations of last week. A great many common to fair steers were sold at 12c.@16½c. ₱ lb. net weight. Good smooth steers were fairly active at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., computing at lbs. net ₱ 100 lbs. gross weight. A small number were sold to have been sold at 16¾c.@18c. ₱ lb. There was a liberal supply of Texas cattle, which went off slowly at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. Most of the sellers declared that they had a hard and unsatisfactory market. At some of the yards calves were so abundant that buyers took them at their own offer. Sheep were in heavy supply. Good fat ones were in fair demand at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Good lambs, 7½c.@11c. ₱ lb., live weight. But a great many thin and poor sheep were not worth 4c. ₱ lb. Transactions in swine seemed to be unusually light, but dealers assured us that good hogs are quotable at 10c.@10¾c., live weight. Dressed, 12c. ₱ lb., with extra lots above 13c. ₱ lb. During the former part of the day, until near the middle of the afternoon, sellers stated that no hogs had been sold.

Condition of the South.

Ex-Governor HAHN, of Louisiana, may be presumed to be an unexceptionable witness as to the position of the South, material and political. No one will suspect him of partiality toward the impenitent, or of indifference toward pure and simple radicalism. He is a representative man among the more extreme Republicans of his State, and in that capacity has the ear of the party throughout the country.

Having reached Washington, Mr. HAHN has of course been promptly put into the witness box, and his testimony has gone forth through the newspapers. Well, what is its import? Is the "rebel spirit" rampant in Louisiana and elsewhere, as WENDELL PHILLIPS assures his agitated readers? Are the enemies of Reconstruction going about like roaring lions, seeking whom of the loyal stripe they may devour? Is the South preparing for another rebellion, which can be prevented only by martial law or test oaths enforced at the bayonet's point? The disciples of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* are sedulously taught that this is the present condition of the South. Mr. FORNEY, with his two papers, is panic-stricken at the prospect. And the crowd of adventurers who have gathered round WELLS agonized at the approach of the peril, see no way of escape save through the installation of that defeated functionary by military order, as a warning to Southern evil doers.

Strange as it may appear, the Radical Ex-Governor of Louisiana reports quite a different state of affairs. He actually declares that the Louisianians have for the time dropped political talk, and are busying themselves with their own concerns. Not only are they working instead of talking, but the prevalent feeling has so improved, that "all the excitement and bitterness of one year ago has died out." The result is a degree of prosperity which the whole South will soon share. He expresses the opinion—which the TIMES has more than once advanced—that "the South generally will soon be the most prosperous and richest section of the country." In support of this opinion, Mr. HAHN states that in all the States through which he passed on his way from New-Orleans to Washington, he saw "evidences of returning industry and wealth," which indicate "the most beneficial results to the South and the whole country." Even in Virginia—where, according to the worshippers of WELLS, the sun has almost ceased to shine since the election of WALKER;—even there the observant eye of HAHN detected "evidences of general industry and thrift."

This view of the case is not wholly novel. It is in exact conformity with the representations of our correspondents and of the Southern Press generally. These have shown beyond all reasonable doubt that the South has ceased to be violently partisan. Those of its people who have been restored to the privileges of the Union are wisely devoting themselves to their material interests; and those who live in States yet unreconstructed await only the progress of events to enter upon the same career. There are some doubtless, however, who are not reasonable, and for their edification the testimony of Mr. HAHN is opportune and important.

Another of his remarks deserves especial notice. The people of New-Orleans, he asserts, "cease to talk about the war, and *there is a general disposition to forget and forgive the past.*" This is the best sign of all. Industrial activity and business prosperity are excellent in their way. But the value of both is enhanced greatly if accompanied by an abatement of the passions and antipathies engendered by the war. This change seems to have taken place in New-Orleans—perhaps the last place in the entire South where its occurrence might have been expected. And if in New-Orleans, with its bitter and bloody past, and with the occasions of excitement which are incidental to a large city, there is a general disposition to forget and forgive, we may safely credit the statements which ascribe the same disposition to the greater part of the Southern people. It has manifested itself in Alabama, where Republican assemblages have recommended to Congress the speedy removal of the disabilities which remain subject to Federal control; in Mississippi, where the "Radical" Republicans have proclaimed their hostility to proscription in all its forms; in Tennessee, where the men who have built up the Republican Party in the State are battling for SENTER on a platform of which the removal of disabilities is a leading characteristic; and in Virginia, where victory has been achieved on the same basis. "Forget and forgive" is the best maxim for the hour. It is uppermost in the South, Mr. HAHN assures us. And in its adoption by Southern Republicans generally, we see the highest triumph of reconstruction.

Our Isthmus Canal.

While the Darien project drags, other great canal enterprises the world over seem to have taken a fresh start. The Anglo-French enterprise, the Suez Canal, is approaching completion, and M. DE LESSEPS feels authorized to propose a grand celebration of its opening for November, though not until 1871, probably, will this highway for Oriental commerce be fully in order. Stimulated by this success, the French contemplate two great canals in France, beside this Nicaragua project, which is an "opposition line" to the Panama ship canal, and even the Hellenic Government contemplates forthwith cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. The mania for short routes for commerce has seized the whole mercantile world, and as the Donnybrook Fair motto was "where you see a head hit it," even so the engineering cry is "where you see a neck of land cut it."

But the decapitation of Darien moves slowly on, principally because of the unwillingness of Colombia to yield to terms whose liberality is so great that they failed of indorsement even in our own Congress. It is but a dog-in-the-manger policy which Colombia adopts, for it is very certain that whoever else may undertake the gigantic job, she never will and never can. It is a dangerous policy, too, for her own political condition is too disturbed for the present Government to be sure of always maintaining control; and the longer the project hangs fire, the better condition we shall be in to insist that *some* fair arrangement may be made. It is true that a great part of her difficulty arises from previous concessions to the Panama Railroad; but she has as yet been standing out unreasonably for better terms even in what she has retained the privilege of granting. The enormous collateral benefits which would come to her by the opening of this great highway in the world's commerce should be enough of themselves, without her seeking the lion's share in the direct earnings from the tolls. And this is especially true in view of the fact that she is not to be called upon for a penny or a man to defray the cost of constructing this stupendous and almost appalling engineering masterpiece.

We have spoken of this project as "*Our* Isthmus Canal," nothing doubting, of course, that it would be constructed under American auspices, and by American capital, and controlled by American influence. Two feasible routes have been proposed for the undertaking, either of which might apparently be adopted with success. One of these contemplates a ship canal, running north and south across the Isthmus from the mouth of the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas, a distance of little more than thirty miles. This route was accurately surveyed and mapped in 1864, and a report on it, with an accompanying profile, is on the naval records, prepared by Rear-Admiral C. H. DAVIS. In the Bayano, ordinary high tide is sixteen feet, with an ordinary rise of but two and a half feet on the opposite coast; and the harbors on both sides are deep, secure and spacious.

The other, or Darien scheme, has been familiar for twenty years. It contemplates a route from Caledonia Bay (on the Gulf side) southwesterly, thirty-nine miles, to the Gulf of San Miguel. The London engineers, CULLEN and GISBORNE, have successively pronounced it practicable, and particularly have shown that the entrances were favorable. GISBORNE proposed following the Savannah River and its tributary, the Lara, and cutting a canal from the latter across the summit level to the Caledonia River, which in turn would be followed down to Caledonia Bay. But, from subsequent explorations, it is clear that a good and thorough survey with instruments is needed to determine the comparative excellence of this route. In a valuable communication we published some time ago on the subject it was declared:

"The difference in the height of the tides at the two extremities of this route diminishes the value of an open cut without locks. The best authorities on the subject represent that at Chipagana, eight or nine miles above the mouth of the Savannah River, the tide rises from twenty-five to thirty feet, while there is a rise of only two feet in the Atlantic on the opposite coast, but the mean tide level is the same in both oceans. This last fact may be regarded as definitely settled, notwithstanding the difference of opinion formerly entertained among distinguished authorities."

The other route, that by San Blas, contemplates, as we have before said, a tidal lock across the great bend in the Bayano River, near Chepo, and probably an aqueduct over the Mamoni River, just above its junction with the Bayano. Mr. F. M. KELLEY, who has contributed much to the question of isthmus engineering, considers that even this route, with its stupendous feature of a tunnel through the Cordilleras, seven miles long, 100 feet wide, and 115 feet high, allowing (not to speak of any steamer) "the passage of a first-class man-of-war, with her topmast and top-gallant-mast struck and her yards braced," would cost in all but sixty-five millions to construct. The mean depth of water in the proposed canal would be thirty feet, its bottom being twenty-five feet below high tide in the Pacific.

These figures and estimates we have recalled because public attention has recently been directed afresh to the subject. It is felt that, magnificent as is the great Pacific Railroad, and important as will be its influence in attracting Oriental commerce across our continent, we also need, for the perfect work we aim at, an adjunct in the Isthmus Canal. With this additional highway, our facilities would be complete for the end in view. To some extent, as it is useless to deny, even our Pacific Railroad is rivaled, and will be in part neutralized, so far as Asiatic commerce is concerned, by the new railroads,—the Indian, Euphrates Valley, and others,—now constructing by the British Government in Central Asia. It is suggested that the Suez Canal may also checkmate the Panama Canal; but if the former be properly constructed there is little likelihood of that, at least as far as China commerce is concerned. In any event, however, our national interests demand that the great Isthmus enterprise shall be pushed forward to success.

Peace Hath Her Victories.

The enthusiasm with which testimonials to IDA LEWIS, the Newport heroine, have been forwarded from all parts of the country, is a witness to the fact that the desire to reward exceptional deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice in ordinary life is quite as great as the desire to crown with laurels the heroes of the battle-field. And very well it is for any country to honor its heroes of "victories not less renowned than war's;" independent of the question of deserving, it is a fatal day for civic and national prosperity when brave deeds in common life are so far forgotten or un-noted that youth of spirit and ambition long for war as the only outlet toward fame, the only "touchstone on which they ring true metal." We noted at the time of its occurrence the gallant exploit of Midshipman T. B. M. MASON, of New-York, in saving from drowning two of the enlisted men of his ship, the *Guerriere*, in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, at the risk of his own life. As it was then a pleasure for us to record the prompt recognition of this young officer's gallantry by his Captain, the Admiral commanding the squadron, and the Navy Department, so now it is a pleasure to note that the Life-saving Benevolent Association have honored this act with a medal. It was with a characteristic felicity that Mr. BEECHER said, in presenting this token:

"Without stopping to ask, 'Am I not better than these men? Is not my life worth more than theirs?' but prompted alone by a pure feeling of generosity, you plunged into the waves twice, and would have done it a third time, had you not been restrained by those around you. By this noble act you saved two valuable lives. That, Sir, was a manly deed—a thoroughly manly deed—and this is not the end of it; for all men, through all time, are made better when they see or hear of a manly action. It is my pleasant duty to express the high sense of respect entertained by your fellow-citizens for your distinguished act."

It is the recognition of gallantry and heroism in the discharge of the ordinary duties of life that leads men to reflect that all of life may be made noble, and that it needs no alarum of war to find opportunities for honorable distinction.

The Republican Party in the City and State.

The proposition to organize a series of Citizens' Associations for the management of the Republican Party in the State has not been very cordially received. Notwithstanding the weight attached to its author's name, it has failed to secure common respect. The Republican Press throughout the State irreverently hoot at it as an absurdity. Some scout it as an impertinence, and scold the *Tribune* for propounding it. All agree that the rural Republicans are able to manage their own affairs, and that any influence or effort of which New-York City Republicans are capable, may be most advantageously expended at their own doors. In this respect the views of the TIMES have been heartily sustained by Republican journals outside of the City. The articles we have copied from the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Elmira *Advertiser*, the Buffalo *Express* and *Commercial Advertiser*, the Jamestown *Journal*, the Corning *Journal*, and others of similar standing in their respective localities, in some degree exemplify the prevailing purport as well as the extent of the discussion. These journals have spoken frankly and freely. They have expressed the all but universal feeling in regard to the condition of the party here,—the mismanagement which has weakened and disgraced it, and the intolerable pretensions of the men who in its name assume the right to regulate conventions and nominations according to their pleasure.

The discussion will be valuable if it arouse the party in the State to the necessity of thoroughly reorganizing the party in this City. The fact that in a party sense the City has been a burden to the State, has been apparent long enough. While divisions lasted, moreover, the consequences of mismanagement were ascribed to the conflict between "Radical" and "Conservative," rather than to the true cause. But with the pretext for division, forbearance toward its promoters has ceased. The infamy as well as the impolicy of the squabble for office which has been carried on by rival committees has attracted attention to the character and aims of the individuals composing them. And as a result of these circumstances, a demand arises for action on the part of the Republicans of the State that shall rescue their friends in the City from the rule which has afflicted them, and secure to the party fairer play than it has known for years.

But one course can be advantageously followed. These City committees must be swept out of existence, and a new organization effected that will command the respect and confidence of City Republicans, and enable them to develop the full measure of party strength. It is idle to talk of compromise in the premises. The present committees, "Radical" and "Conservative," are simply nuisances, kept up for the purpose of enabling certain men to acquire plunder. They are corrupt from beginning to end. The first thing to be done, then, is to clear them away as so much rubbish. This done, the work of fresh organization should not be difficult. It is a work which must be performed, if performed at all, by the Republicans of other parts of the State; and for this purpose their interference is invoked.

A False Charge.

The long delays occasioned by the accumulation of business in the Court of Appeals have long been the subject of grievous complaints. Under the present system, however, they were unavoidable, and the system could only be changed by a change in the Constitution. An attempt was made to bring about such a change in the year 1865. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed in the Legislature providing for a Commission to clear off the arrears of business. It passed that Legislature, and was referred to the next Legislature, in accordance with the Constitution, was agreed to by that Legislature, and was then in March, 1865, submitted to the people, and, on a light vote, it was defeated. The measure was proposed by Senator FOLGER; the three Legislatures which passed it were all Republican, and though we do not mean to say that all the Democratic members opposed it, yet the measure was a Republican measure, pressed by Republicans and passed by Republican votes. And when it came before the people, it was defeated by Democratic votes. We well remember our personal experience at the polls on the day when the vote was taken, and how certain it was that every vote against the amendment was deposited by a Democrat.

In view of these facts, so perfectly notorious, it strikes us as pretty bold in any one to use such language as we find in a Democratic paper, which, speaking of the new Constitution and the separate submission of the judiciary clauses in it, enlarges on the delays in the Court of Appeals, and says:

"For several years past at Albany proposals have been made for joint resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to give an additional judicial staff to the Appellate Court and clear up the arrears. The Radicals, however, would not adopt this course, but resolved to hold the proved necessity of additional Appellate Judges as a means of forcing Democratic lawyers and litigants to support their contemplated new Constitution."

It is a pity that the writer should have contented himself with this statement. He might just as well have said that the "Radicals," as he calls the Republicans, had refused to pass any law relating to the registration of voters, or to provide for Police Commissioners.

Central Park Commissioners' Report.

The report of the Park Commissioners for 1868, in spite of a delay in its publication for which there appears to be no good reason, will be found of unusual interest as an exposition of the improvements made. These have chiefly been of an ornamental and scientific character; the effect of the general and elaborate beautifying of the Park upon property in the vicinity has doubtless been made known to real-estate owners in a manner even more agreeable than by the embellished pages of the elaborate report. The cost of maintaining and improving the Park for the year was $249,822 12—say, in round numbers, a quarter of a million dollars, or a quarter of a dollar for each of the million of inhabitants living within easy distance of it, or—to run statistics into the ground—at a cost to each of the 4,500,000 visitors of 5½ cents each!

The effect on the valuation of real estate in the vicinity of the Park by its improvement has been very great during the past year, as the report of sales from time to time has shown; but it would undoubtedly be much greater if the proposed improvements in the upper part of the island were pushed with greater vigor. But unfortunately the very elaborate plans of the Commissioners for public drives, avenue extensions, and river front improvements, are still practically plans only. They have not been carried out for several reasons, the most important of which is one to which we have already called attention—the want of coöperation by the Westchester County authorities. This is earnestly sought by the Commissioners, but has not yet been attained, nor will it be until the Legislature by a supplemental act similar to that which gave the Commissioners authority to improve the upper part of the island, shall also extend their power to Westchester County. At present there is no uniformity of action or plan of improvement by the Westchester county authorities. Each town and township has its engineer—generally a county surveyor—who locates their streets and roads, under high-sounding titles of Boulevards and Public Drives, without the slightest reference to the relation of the various towns to each other, or to the future city, of which they are to become parts. They ought not to become parts out of harmony with the grand design of the whole, and the proper way to prevent the upper part of New-York from becoming as complicated, crooked and uneconomical, as well as ugly in design as the lower part, is to give the planning of its thoroughfares to a competent and united Commission of educated engineers.

The Sultan and the Viceroy.

It is rumored at Constantinople that extensive preparations for war are being made by Egypt. Whether this intelligence be founded on fact, or whether it is merely an attempt on the part of the Turkish authorities to excite prejudice against the audacious vassal who is now so strongly inclined to assert his rights of independence, and to protest against the humiliating terms on which he is nominally suffered to retain his position, is not quite clear. The new phase of the long-existing coolness between the Sultan and his satrap undoubtedly began during the visit which both of them paid to England in 1867, when, besides possible political difficulties of another nature which may have occurred, all the ingenuity of English Court officials was taxed in order to devise some means by which each could be entertained with the proper honors due to him, without giving offence to the other. During the recent tour of the Viceroy, the question again came up—firstly, on the refusal of the Sultan to admit the right of the Viceroy to issue invitations to the opening of the Suez Canal, and secondly, on his protest against the preparations made in England to receive him with the honors usually paid only to crowned heads, and consequently not due to one who, though partially independent, is still in theory only the greatest Pasha in the Empire, bound to pay a subsidy, to do homage, and liable to be called upon for a contingent in case of war. Things seem now to have reached a climax; the Sultan has refused to receive his recusant vassal, and—worst symptom of all—it is said that MUSTAPHA PASHA, the brother of the Viceroy, whose right of succession to the Viceroyalty has been set aside by the latter, and who consequently is his bitter enemy, has been appointed to important office and received in high favor at Constantinople.

All this looks serious at first, but as there are no signs whatever that any of the great Powers are at present inclined to reopen the Eastern question, we fancy that the two Oriental potentates will have to submit to their will, and will not be permitted to "have it out," as they would like to do. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the manifest anxiety of the Viceroy to gain full monarchical rights and royal rank, and to free himself from the heavy pecuniary tribute to which he is now subjected, may ultimately form a very dangerous complication in the gordian knot of the Eastern question. The Viceroy is an ambitious man, eager for power and wealth, and keen and enterprising in obtaining them, and his late travels have doubtless taught him that the time must come when Turkey will once more be assailed—this time, possibly, without allies to protect her—and he is naturally anxious to free himself from the obligation to furnish her with men and money. At the same time he thinks, no doubt, that *he*, as the immediate guardian of the great highway to the East, is the potentate whose wishes ought to be consulted by the Western Powers, and has evidently been doing his best to induce them to take that view of the matter. But whatever the ultimate results of his struggle for independence, we have little fear of a disturbance of the peace just at present.

Our Fire-Alarm Signals.

The Fire Commissioners are to consider to-day several proposals for improved fire-alarm signals to take the place of the telegraph now in use. The present system has had a thorough trial, and though it has not been found wanting in great merit, it has long been evident that improvement in it is possible; and a pressure from inventors has, we understand, led to the present examination. The improved steam fire engines should be supplemented by an improved alarm signal; and such, we hope, will be the result of the investigation of the proposals received. Important interests—insurance and real estate—are involved in the matter. The Commissioners should remember, also, that in this matter they are acting for the principal cities of the country, which have adopted the present telegraph system, and which will also quickly adopt any improved plan which may be here demonstrated as practical.

A change in the system will necessarily cause considerable expense to the corporation, and it is important that any system adopted shall be economically conducted. With a view to the proper reduction of the expenses of the department as now conducted we urge on the attention of the Commissioners the abolition of the old tower bells and lookouts which existed before the adoption of the telegraph system and which are utterly useless to the department. They give no definite notice of fires, nor are they as prompt in their announcements as the telegraph signals. They are uselessly maintained at an annual expense in salaries alone of $33,000. There is no good reason why this expenditure should be any longer continued, but many why the tax-paying part of the community should be relieved of the burden of supporting the thirty or forty political pensioners who ring these noisy and useless bells.

A Word in Season.

Within a few weeks the Republican District Conventions will be held throughout the State for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, and upon these Conventions will rest the responsibility of inaugurating a most necessary reform.

The last Legislature earned a shameful reputation for itself. It was undoubtedly the most corrupt body of legislators that ever met in this State; and how to elect an honest Legislature, one that will not disgrace the people nor squander their money, is a question in which the members of the Republican Party have a deep interest. Nearly all the corrupt bills enacted last Winter at Albany were passed by Democratic votes, with the aid of a few equally corrupt Republican members. Our friends should keep watch on these recreants. The men sent to the Senate and Assembly by the Republicans were a much better class, in general, than their political opponents, and we hope our friends in the country will take such measures that they will not be responsible for the presence of any dishonest members in the next Legislature. They should induce the very best men in the districts to accept Republican nominations, and then labor to elect them.

Whatever else they may do, we reiterate the hope they will not permit a single member of the last Legislature to be renominated against whom there is reasonable ground of suspicion. If proper measures are adopted in season by the mass of voters composing the Republican Party in the country, there will be but little difficulty in securing the nomination of good men in all the districts. Let our friends be on the alert, and not fail to attend the caucuses and conventions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Who can explain the fact mentioned in the TIMES yesterday by a correspondent that when the brother-in-law and traveling companion of Rev. Mr. HALLECK, who was killed in the recent Erie Railroad accident, addressed to Mrs. HALLECK, in this City, two telegraphic dispatches announcing her husband's death, *neither of these messages* was ever forwarded? We have heard of things like this before, and we have *known* of things like this, in cases of "accident" on the Erie Railroad. It is always difficult, and frequently impossible, for a passenger to get a telegraphic dispatch forwarded from any point on this road at which an accident has occurred.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 25.—The Spanish troops at Baracoa have captured and shot sixty rebels.

This is not the first account we have had of the shooting of prisoners since the war broke out in Cuba. In fact, the Spaniards have practiced it ever since the beginning of the insurrection last year. It is our opinion that it is high time it was stopped: and it is time our Government entered its remonstrance against the continuance of such proceedings. Spain has a right to carry on war against her American colonies; but there is a limit to the extent to which she will be permitted to carry on these atrocious butcheries in the face of the American people.

The "personalities" of the party papers of Tennessee in the present State campaign are disgusting. It does not seem possible that one State should turn out two such men as STOKES and SENTER are described to be by their respective opponents,—not to say by each other.

The Free Trade League of this City have published, for popular circulation, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER'S *Notes on the Fallacies of American Protectionists*. Like the other and more important works of the author, this *brochure* displays his remarkable erudition and reasoning powers, as well as his familiarity with the principles of political economy. Those who desire to get "posted up" on the Free Trade controversy, will find abundant material for thought in these notes of the learned Doctor.

We are glad to hear that the encouragement Mr. "Brick" POMEROY has received as a temperance lecturer has led him to the purpose of devoting a large portion of his time to active temperance work. We have heard that Mr. POMEROY'S temperance speeches are very forcible and impressive, and there is no other man who can do more good among the Democratic masses by the advocacy of the temperance cause. Mr. POMEROY ought to be encouraged by the temperance people.

If civil war break out in Spain, the Government will be compelled to withdraw from Cuba the large Spanish force now operating there. The independence of the island would be secured in case of the withdrawal of even one-half of the troops. The fact that martial law has been proclaimed in Spain shows the extent of the troubles by which the Government is environed; and there is reason for believing that the preparations for a Carlist outbreak have been extensive and formidable. Though the Regency would dislike to surrender Cuba, they will not be long in surrendering it if they find that the troops there are necessary to the maintenance of their own power.

In his pamphlet on *Protectionist Fallacies*, just published, Dr. LIEBER says: "Peace is the normal state,—war the exceptional, HOBBES *to the contrary* notwithstanding." But *did* the philosophic HOBBES ever say how that war was the *normal* state of either men or nations?

In the upper part of the City yesterday the vendors were disposing of large quantities of green and poisonous peaches. The Board of Health ought to see to this.

One of the Long Branch correspondents has discovered that President GRANT is "human." This item of intelligence is more interesting than most of Jenkins' items about GRANT.

An Illinois jury recently gave Miss CRAIG $100,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise against Mr. SPRAGUE; and it was subsequently reported that she had made a compromise, accepting $40,000 cash. Instead of this, however, the case has been appealed by SPRAGUE to the Supreme Court of the State. And we shall be very much surprised if Miss CRAIG gets anything at the termination of the legal contest. It appeared from the testimony adduced during the trial that Miss CRAIG was a very shrewd woman, and that Mr. SPRAGUE was a wealthy blockhead. There was no indication that her feelings were hurt or her position *or* prospects injured by his "breach of promise;" but the sympathies of the jury were very easily excited in her favor and against the "rich old curmudgeon."

"This is startling news," says Mr. CHARLES WELFORD, (in his last letter from London to the *Book Buyer* of this city,) in giving an account of the remarkable announcement just made by Sir HENRY RAWLINSON before the Royal Asiatic Society. It is not merely that this eminent Oriental scholar claims to have discovered the original records from which the Book of Genesis was composed, but he illustrates his position by details of the most striking kind. He himself said:

"The progress now reached in the collection and arrangement of the Nineveh inscribed fragments, made it beyond a doubt that they would be able to derive the whole of the history given in the Book of Genesis, from the time of Abraham, from the original documents; and it was not too much to expect that almost the same facts and descriptions would be found in the Babylonian documents as in the Bible. He hoped very soon to have ready a paper on the Garden of Eden, (Paradise,) in which he would show that was the natural name of Babylon. The rivers bore the very same names, and the Babylonian documents gave an exact geographical account of the Garden of Eden. The Flood and the Tower of Babel would be found to be most amply illustrated in the Babylonian documents."

We hope soon to hear more of this interesting matter, and of the grounds on which RAWLINSON

...'s conclusions are based. Biblical scholars will look for the developments with especial interest.

In Dr. LIEBER's just published *Notes on Fallacies*, the subject of Communism is incidentally and briefly referred to, and the author gives some remarks made to him by HUMBOLDT and CALHOUN, which are worth quoting:

"In the year 1844, ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT said to me: 'You are wrong in your detestation of communism. People like you and myself, who write books which do not sell a hundredth part as well as many paltry and even bad books, ought to be communists. We write books that will not sell, poor books, no matter what books, and forthwith, according to organized labor, the commonwealth ought to be bound to take them off our hands. To be sure, those who must pay for them may grumble, or we may grumble at being obliged to take bass viols in our turn, though not playing the instrument; but what is that? *Vive la Communisme!*'

On the other hand, JOHN C. CALHOUN said to me one day: 'Don't you agree that slavery contains all that is good in communism, and discards what is bad? Slavery in this, as in so many other cases, solves problems [the statesman meant here, of course, the labor and capital question] which cannot be solved otherwise.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The pantomime of "Hiccory Diccory Dock," now being represented at the Olympic Theatre, has been somewhat refreshed by the introduction of a new dance by the KIRALFYS. The artistes who figure in it are unquestionably the first of grotesque dancers. They are quick in their movements, often graceful, and never offensive. Their latest *divertissement*, entitled "Harvest Home," and executed for the first time last evening, brought before the audience the two brothers, and gave even clearer proof of their remarkable vivacity and suppleness than does the characteristic and picturesque Hungarian dance, that Mlle. HANIOLA with her two brothers make, after all, the feature of the entertainment. In other respects the pantomime has undergone no change. It still affords so much harmless amusement that it would be almost a pity to alter its fair proportions.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Enterprise Successfully Completed—Communication with Brest Perfect—The "Condenser" Instrument—The Jubilee at Duxbury—The Selection of the American Terminus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, July 26, 1869.

The new French Cable has been landed and tested, and to-day Boston is expected to be in direct telegraphic communication with the European Continent. Throughout the forenoon of Saturday the electricians at Duxbury were engaged in the difficult and delicate task of adjusting the instruments in the cable-house at Rouse's Hummock, and the operation was successfully accomplished at about noon. Signals passed over the line between Brest and Rouse's Hummock direct, the repeating station at St. Pierre having been cut off, and the cable is now ready to be transferred from the contractors to the Company. This formality, however, must be delayed by the terms of the contract until thirty days after the landing, when a certificate will be signed by Mr. CROMWELL VARLEY, the inventor of the "condenser" instrument with which the line will be worked, and delivered to the contractors as an acknowledgment of the satisfactory performance of their labors. A word or two about this method of operating the cable may not be amiss. The Ocean wire is not in any way connected with a telegraph instrument. It is attached to the "condenser," which consists of two metallic plates, separated from each other by about the two-hundredth part of an inch, one being soldered to the cable and the other to the wire connecting with the "speaking" or receiving instrument, so that when the electric signal arrives at the cable plate it exerts an influence upon the other but does not pass to it. In the words of Mr. VARLEY, which I suppose electricians, if nobody else, will understand, "the induction of the condenser enables one to work by the increment and decrement of the electric charge and not by the electric current itself." The advantages of this method are that by its use the disturbing influences of earth-currents are avoided, and the transmission and reading of messages is increased and facilitated.

On Saturday morning Mayor SHURTLEFF, of this city, accompanied by two or three members from each branch of the City Government, visited Duxbury, for the purpose of conferring with the Celebration Committee in regard to the details of that affair. But one member, however, could be found at the time of arrival, and as he was unwilling to take the responsibility of agreeing to any definite plan, the Mayor and his coadjutors were obliged to return without accomplishing the object of their visit. It has, however, been decided to hold the jubilee to-morrow, and the Duxbury Committee have issued the following card of invitation to the expected guests:

F. A. C.

The citizens of Duxbury propose to celebrate the arrival of the French Atlantic Cable on the shores of Massachusetts, and to extend their welcome to the officers commanding the expedition by a public festival, to be held on the 27th instant.

They respectfully solicit the honor of your company on the occasion.

S. N. GIFFORD,	ALFRED DREW,
J. L. LORING,	WALTER THOMPSON,
ISAAC KEEN,	JAMES WILDE,
C. B. THOMAS,	JONATHAN FORD,
ALLEN PRIOR,	CALVIN PRATT,

Committee.

Among the distinguished gentlemen to whom this card has been sent are Governor WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Mayor SHURTLEFF, Senator SUMNER, Dr. O. W. HOLMES, Dr. PEABODY, Professor AGASSIZ, Rev. E. E. HALE, Hon. JAMES BUFFINTON, member of Congress, and GEORGE S. HILLARD, Esq. As before stated, a banquet will be given in the afternoon under a tent, and a ball at the Town Hall in the evening will terminate the festivities. The Governor has ordered the Second Light Battery to proceed to Duxbury to fire the necessary salutes. The hospitality of the town has been suddenly and severely tested, but there are no fears that the ancient village will be unable to accommodate and entertain all who may choose to test her capacity and good will.

On their return the Mayor and his party paid a visit to the *Chiltern* and *Scanderia*, by whose officers they were cordially received and pleasantly entertained. The method of laying the cable and the working of the machinery employed were explained, and from one of the officers it was ascertained that the cost of laying the line will amount to nearly $1,800,000. Many of the officers of the cable fleet left their vessels on Saturday and are now at the Revere House in this city, together with Count DE FAVERNEY, Count DE TURENNE, M. DE BERANGER, of the French Legation; Count CORSOMANO, the Italian Secretary of Legation; Captain W. J. WARD, R. N., attached to the British Legation; Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Sir SAMUEL CANNING, Lord CECIL, Viscount PARKER; W. W. MACFARLAND, of New-York—all of whom are expected to visit Duxbury to-morrow. The gentlemen connected with the cable fleet will join their vessels at Halifax, for which port both the *Chiltern* and *Scanderia* have already sailed, and where the first-named will remain for a month at least, so as to be within call in the event of any break in the communication, either between Brest and St. Pierre or St. Pierre and Duxbury.

The American terminus of the French Cable was selected by the United States Coast Survey, at the request of Sir JAMES ANDERSON, who wrote to Professor BENJAMIN PEIRCE, the Superintendent of our Coast Survey, at the inception of the enterprise, asking for information and advice concerning an American terminus, and getting the Massachusetts coast as a generally desired location. Accordingly Professor PEIRCE assigned the details of inquiry to Mr. H. L. WHITING, an assistant who possesses great personal knowledge of the coast, and after thorough inspection and investigation, the northern arm of Plymouth Harbor was selected as the most suitable site, the anchorage off Duxbury Beach being less than at any point between Boston and Plymouth. Off this beach, also, there are two rocky shoals which serve as still further warnings off the coast, and the bottom of the channel between them, which is about three miles wide, is smooth, sandy ground, free from rocks or shingle. At this point on the shore, as if nature had foreseen the noble purpose it would one day subserve, the conical-shaped mound called Rouse's Hummock, breaks the long level of the beach, and it was from this little eminence, in sight of Plymouth Rock, that the cable fleet which sailed up the bay on Friday last, saw its first flag of welcome.

As I stated in a previous letter Rouse's Hummock is situated about two and a half miles from the Duxbury Bank building, where the land telegraphic line begins. This break, however, will be rapidly supplied, the cable being carried across a salt marsh, a mile and three-quarters long, to the foot of Abraham's Hill, where it will cross Old Cove River, and turning at nearly right angles will be carried along the road for three-quarters of a mile into the old bank building. The land telegraph from Boston to Duxbury will, it is expected, be in operation to-morrow.

OAKHAM.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Letter from Mr. C. Green—Exposure of Tribune Fallacies and Inconsistencies.

PANAMA, Chautauqua County, }
Sunday, July 25, 1869. }

As Paul Pry says, "I hope I do not intrude," but since you were so good as to publish my previous letters in regard to Mr. GREELEY's two plans to secure honest Republican members of the Legislature, and since the *Tribune* continues the discussions after having, with a sort of protest, abandoned them, I hope you will not deny me the privilege of having a few "last words." What I want to notice is an article which it published on Friday last in reply to an extract from the Auburn *Daily News*. The *News* is published in the district now represented in the Senate by a Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wayne County, and it is apparent that it desired to draw out the opinion of the *Tribune* as to whether or not WILLIAMS ought to be returned. That paper said: "There are candidates up this way who were connected with the last Legislature. Can the *Tribune* bring any charge against them?"

This evidently referred to WILLIAMS, and the editor at Auburn had a right to expect an unequivocal answer. I confess when I read the extract and glanced down the column and perceived a long "answer by the *Tribune*," I anticipated a thunderer. Said I to myself now we shall have "an opinion as is an opinion." Now we shall have anathemas against corruption and venality that will make the dry bones rattle. With such expectations I hurried to the feast. Have you read it? Is it not worthy of the palmiest days of Captain CUTTLE? This is it:

"We are engaged in no personal warfare, and are determined not to be dragged into any. Some of the persons most deeply implicated in the disgraceful doings of our last Legislature have professed to be our friends, and we do not know that they were insincere!"

Then the *Tribune* publishes a list of twenty Republican members of the Assembly who voted for the Hodges Tax Levy bill, and expresses the opinion that the votes were bought and paid for. It refers also to the Directors bill, and says:

"We can conceive no honest impulse that would lead a legislator to vote for such a bill. Still that bill was not discussed and denounced as the Hodges Levies were, and some doubtless voted for it out of complaisance, and without due consideration."

In other words, the *Tribune* did not give the word of command, and therefore their voting is not to be regarded as corrupt, but merely as a "mistake of judgment"—especially since the "persons most deeply implicated in these disgraceful doings have professed to be our (the *Tribune's*) friends!"

That is just where the point of this whole trouble is. The *Tribune* is nothing but a quack in regard to Legislative corruption. Its interests require it to have spasmodic fits of denouncing in general terms venality and corruption, but it takes care not to "hurt" any of its "friends" who are engaged in the "disgraceful doings." It sets itself up as a dictator, and says every now and then, "You must do this," or "You must not do that. If you do what we forbid, or if you fail to do what we command, you are rascals, and we shall say so." And by fair implication it also says, "Do whatever else you please, and we will excuse you on the ground that we have so often excused Governor FENTON—mistaken judgment." Is not this so? The fact is, that, in proportion as the influence of the *Tribune* over State Conventions and Legislatures has extended, corruption and venality has increased. Ten years ago venality was the exception. Now the *Tribune* is almost absolute, and it is the rule, while honesty is the exception; and the exceptions are among members over whom the *Tribune* has least influence. This very man WILLIAMS, whose reputation is of the most fishy character, defends himself for his vote increasing the Tax Levy for your City more than $6,000,000 above the amount reported by the Senate Committee, by saying that the agent of the Citizens' Association advised him to the act, and promised him the support of the *Tribune* in doing so. And even now when the *News* asks for specifications, the *Tribune says not a word about the rascals in the Senate*, but calls attention to the Assembly! Why is this? Is it because WILLIAMS and VAN PETTEN and MATTOON "have professed to be our (its) friends?" Is it because nearly all the thieves in the Legislature have done the same thing?

The *Tribune* never exerted such decided and commanding influence as it does to-day, and corruption and venality were never so widespread and general as in the last Legislature. That journal has explained the reason for it in the quotation which I have before made, and therefore it will make no "personal warfare" upon them, but will content itself by denouncing corruption in general terms—and merely for the sake of *discipline* pitches into these unfortunate twenty Assemblymen who voted yea after having been commanded to vote nay. In other words, the *Tribune* only shoots its "friends" for desertion, not because they are thieves.

We have a conspicuous case in point in this very neighborhood. A promising young man who had been member of Assembly and finally Senator, but who was not numbered among the *Tribune's* "friends," was renominated for the Senate in 1860. That journal published column after column denouncing him as a "jobber" and a corruptionist. The editor sent a message into this county, which was published, advising the Republicans at all hazards to defeat him. But in spite of all that he was elected. He was a shrewd fellow, and as the sequel showed had learned that the *Tribune* does not make "personal warfare upon persons most deeply implicated in disgraceful doings who have professed to be our (its) friends!" On the 1st of January, 1861, he took his seat, and in the following February participated in the election of a United States Senator. There were three candidates for that office before the Republican caucus, viz.: WM. M. EVARTS, IRA HARRIS and HORACE GREELEY. To the amazement of everybody when our Senator was called up to name his candidate for the Senatorial nomination, he stepped up to the ballot-box and, with corruptionist branded on his forehead by the *Tribune*, voted for HORACE GREELEY!

That was enough to entitle him to the affectionate appellation of "our friend," and from that day to this though repeatedly a candidate, the mouth of the *Tribune* has been closed in reference to the venality of WALTER L. SESSIONS!

MAT. T. BEMIS, who was compelled to flee the country and seek refuge in Canada to escape a process in reference to his connection with legislative corruption, was subsequently a candidate for the Assembly. Did anybody hear the *Tribune's* voice calling for the establishment of Citizens' Associations to defeat him? Why? He "professed to be our (its) friend." He was elected and voted last Winter for every thieving bill, and yet the *Tribune* has not denounced him in any other way except in company with those who voted for the Hodges Tax Levies. Is it not a fair inference that his offence did not consist in venality so much as in disobedience of orders.

Then, again, when CALLICOTT was indicted for corruption in office, the *Tribune*, to save its "friend," advocated the repeal of the law creating the district in which his offence had been committed, and the Court by which alone he could be tried.

I refer to these things not so much for the purpose of bringing an accusation against your contemporary as to demonstrate the folly of its having "friends" among those who are "implicated in disgraceful doings." If that journal had had none it would not be driven to the foolish expedient of "Citizens' Associations" to defeat candidates with whom it hesitates to be drawn into "personal warfare," and "requisitions" for candidates, instead of those whose nominations it does not care to oppose.

To be effective and useful the criticisms of a public journal should be above the suspicion of being made or marred by mere personal considerations. We in the country, hold with the TIMES that whenever a member of the Senate or Assembly so conducts himself as to acquire the reputation of being a jobber; nay, more, whenever suspicion attaches to his name, he should not be renominated, but if nominated should not be voted for.

If the *Tribune* will adopt this standard and join you in urging the Republicans to attend to the caucuses and conventions, we shall have fewer thieves in the Legislature, even though the "friends" of that journal may not be so numerous in that body.

C. GREEN.

GEORGE F. ALBERTI.

His Quiet Death in Philadelphia—A Sketch of his Life—Incidents in his Career.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, July 26.

Popular expectation is often at fault. If, some twenty-five years since, any one had been bold enough to predict to the ruder classes of our population—particularly to the colored people of the city—that GEORGE F. ALBERTI—the publican—the oppressor of the poor—the professional bail-goer—the gallows-man—the heartless vindicator of the merciless Fugitive Slave law—the man at sight of whom children ran affrighted, would die a natural death, he would have been derided and laughed to scorn. But so the Fates decreed. On Thursday last, so quietly as almost to escape the knowledge of any save those few who stood by his bed, he "shifted off his mortal coil," and went—to meet his God! He was 79 years of age. In his younger days he was known as infamous. As he ruthlessly ground the sorrows of the unfortunate and desperate, so the tenure of his life, like the sword of Damocles, for years seemed suspended but by a hair. His dead body revealed the ragged scars of wounds made by weapons which sought his life. He was the son of Dr. GEORGE F. ALBERTI, a physician of some note in years agone. He received an excellent education, which rounded off and polished parts naturally good. Physically he was very powerfully built, possessing a vice-like grip and athletic frame. Even-tempered and placid more by nature than by habit, it was well-nigh impossible to irritate him to a point of anger—a disposition which gave him every advantage in the kind of life he led; determined and persistent, he seldom failed in any enterprise he undertook. Combined with these characteristics, however, he nurtured, in a heart cold and hard by birth, feelings of indifference and contempt for others, especially for those whom affliction had overtaken, and who never known, when shielded by a writ intrusted to him for execution, to delay it a moment to accommodate the unfortunate, to ease the rigor of his manner in serving it, or display any the slightest compunction for the misery it might occasion to a household. As the display of compassion was no part of his vocation, he never encouraged any in his bosom. During many years of his life he was, beyond all question, the most unpopular man in Philadelphia. Still, the disfavor in which he was held arose in no degree from his having rendered himself obnoxious to the good citizens of the community by any infractions of the law and immunity from punishment. On the other hand, the odium with which he was burdened was a consequence of the manner in which he carried out the decrees of the law. It seems to have been his fortune to be conspicuous in the execution of laws that were unpopular, of laws which had received the righteous reprobation of all the merciful.

Either his poverty or his fate led him into a course of life which made him very notorious. His earliest appearance before the public was as a ward constable, attending the office of a Justice of the Peace in Southwark, whose reputation was that of an oppressor of the poor. ALBERTI executed with vigor writs which his superior issued, and it was frequently said without feeling. Time came when he could no longer be elected constable, and he then appeared as an instrument of the law in a department which at the time was exceedingly odious to the people. He became a collector of militia fines, the Militia law being very unpopular. His method of obtaining the sums which the Commonwealth demanded from her citizens was rough, and frequently led to riot and collision. When the Militia law failed ALBERTI made his appearance in a new character. He became the champion and one of the most vigilant officers who could be found in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. He was engaged for some years in almost every case in the seizure of negroes who were alleged to have absconded from their Southern masters. As the act of Congress justified him under his warrant, it was difficult to do anything with him. In 1860, however, he got himself into difficulty.

Having, in 1847, received authority from JAMES S. MITCHELL, a citizen of Maryland, to arrest a black woman named BETSY GALLOWAY, *alias* Catharine Thompson, he was engaged in the three following years in an attempt to find the woman. In 1850 he captured her and took her, with her infant, before an Alderman of the city, who, deciding that the proof was clear, gave a certificate that she was a slave, and ordered her return to Maryland. Against this action there does not seem to have been any legal objection; but the trouble was that when the woman was sent back to slavery, her child, who had been born in New-Jersey, and was therefore claimed to be free, was sent with her, and thereby handed over to the master, to be held as a slave. For this offence ALBERTI, and FREEBY PRICE, a colored man, who assisted, were arrested on the charge of kidnapping, and being tried before Judge PARSONS, they were both convicted. ALBERTI was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment of ten years; PRICE to pay a fine of $700, and undergo an imprisonment of eight years. ALBERTI remained in prison for some time, but was finally pardoned. Under the circumstances, if any other person had been convicted of the crime, connected as it was with subservience to the slaveholding power, which was popular before the rebellion, his case would have excited much interest. But ALBERTI had, by a long course of unfavorable conduct, made himself so unpopular that he was without friends and no interest was felt in his fate. Of late years ALBERTI has not been before the public in any way. His career has ended quietly, which years ago many thought must eventually close by the hand of violence.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' LICENSES.

The Maryland License Law Declared Constitutional by the Court of Appeals.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 26.

The Court of Appeals, in the case of ELIAS WARD, a citizen of New-Jersey, *vs.* The State of Maryland, on appeal from the Criminal Court of this city, have affirmed the judgment of Judge GILMOR, imposing a fine of $400 and costs for violation of the act of 1868, chapter No. 413, in selling bridle fronts, &c., to CONRAD ZEUL, of this city, without license. The act imposes a penalty of not less than $400 nor more than $600 on persons not being permanent residents of this State, who shall sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale, within the limits of the City of Baltimore, any goods, wares or merchandise other than agricultural products and articles manufactured in the State of Maryland, either by card, sample, or other specimens, &c. It was contended by the appellant WARD that the act of the General Assembly is repugnant to two provisions of the Constitution of the United States. First, to that clause of the eighth section of the first article which grants to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Second, to that clause of the second section of the fourth article which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

The Court of Appeals in their opinion say that the law in question "is not a law which upon its face purports to levy a tax, by way of license to sell, upon either foreign or domestic imports while remaining in the hands of the importer in original packages. The indictment does not charge, nor does the record show, that the goods sold by appellant were goods of this description, nor does the law purport to be a tax upon the transit of goods through the State for traffic or commercial purposes. But it is a tax upon a particular business or trade carried on entirely within the limits of the State."

The Court of Appeals, after reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing upon the subject, say:

"These decisions show that the constitutional provision, if effective, prevent the property, real or personal, owned by a non-resident, and located in the State, from being subjected to any higher rate of State taxation than similar property of resident owners; but in our judgment they do not cover the present case. The law before us is not a tax upon either person or property, but on a particular trade or business carried on in the State, and cannot, in our opinion, be regarded as imposing a higher rate of taxation upon non-residents than upon citizens, either in respect to person or property. Nor do we perceive it in any other respect unjust, unfair, or discriminatory in operation and effect. We have shown that the State has power to impose a license tax in all trade or business carried on in its borders, whether by its own citizens or those of other States. The resident owner or trader is required to take out a license to carry on his business or trade, and his property and goods here situated are also subject to State, county and city taxation. There is nothing upon the face of the law or in this record to show that the non-resident trader doing the business thus taxed is thereby subjected to heavier taxation than the resident merchant carrying on the like retail or wholesale business. It certainly cannot be said to be an immunity or privilege secured by this clause of the Constitution that a non-resident merchant or trader shall be permitted to come into a State and trade or do business therein, and pay neither a license tax on his trade, or a tax on his property, while the resident merchant must pay both; to have all the advantages of a resident trader, and escape all taxation to which the latter is subjected. The law does not prevent his bringing his goods here, and selling them in the same mode, and subject to the same tax as that imposed on all citizens of the State, but simply provides that if he keeps his goods elsewhere, and seeks to carry on the business of selling them here by card or sample, he shall pay a certain tax by way of license for so doing; and there is nothing to show, and nothing in our License laws from which it can be inferred that the rate of license thus required exceeds in amount the taxes to which the resident trader is subjected. We do not, however, rest our decision altogether upon this ground, for we are further of opinion that even if this law is to be regarded as restrictive and discriminatory in its character and design, it still imposes a tax on a particular business carried on in a particular mode within the limits of the State, which it is perfectly competent for the Legislature to regulate and restrain, and in so doing has violated neither of the clauses of the Constitution of the United States to which reference has been made. The judgment is accordingly affirmed."

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Visit to Springfield—A Pleasant Little Speech in Bellows Falls.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 26.

General SHERMAN was in town on Saturday, accompanied by his daughter. He arrived on the early morning train from the north, registered at the Massasoit, and during the day made a thorough inspection of the Armory, with the appearance of which he expressed himself highly pleased. He was honored on his arrival with the customary salute. Directly opposite the great Chieftain at dinner sat a Georgia gentleman who owned a rich estate situated in the path of SHERMAN's army to the sea. The Southron, who especially hated the bold leader in those old war days, knew it was he that ate with him, but said nothing, and the General did not speak. The occurrence came purely without any design on the part of any one. General SHERMAN left for New-York on the 6:30 o'clock train in the evening.

There was a fine impromptu demonstration in General SHERMAN's honor at Bellows Falls on Friday evening. Flags were displayed, the big gun was hauled out to voice the popular applause, drums were beaten and fifes blown. About 8:30 a large crowd collected in front of the Island House, when the General made his appearance, and, in response to the hearty cheers that greeted him, made this neat little speech:

GENTLEMEN: I did not expect to have the pleasure of seeing you to-night, but by getting aboard of the wrong train through mistake, I was forced to return, and thought to spend the night here in peace, but you won't let me do it. I doubt not there are many old soldiers here to-night. I am glad to see you in your beautiful home—for it is truly beautiful with its mountains, its swift river and peaceful hills. I have no doubt you are industrious and happy, tilling your farms and working in your shops. I had a fine ride on the other side of the river this afternoon, and enjoyed it very much. It is a lovely country, but I don't think it would suit me—there is not room enough. I like the prairies of the West better. I did not expect any such demonstration as this. You are drawn hither by a curiosity to see an officer who was placed in a position at the close of the war to give him some distinction. Your motives are honorable and I heartily reciprocate them. I thank you for your flags, your drums, for the powder you have burnt, and for your presence. And now as you have seen my face by the light of this lamp, I thank you from my inmost heart, and wish you good-night. If any of you wish to see me in any other relation, I shall be happy to give you opportunity. Good night.

At the conclusion of this speech the crowd, filing past the General, shook him by the hand.

A MURDERESS REPRIEVED.

Her Confession—A Young Girl Killed for Three Dollars and Twenty Cents.

Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, reprieved HARRIET GRIER, *alias* Harriet Crittenden, a negress, who was condemned to be executed at Macon on Friday last for the murder of NANCY WRIGHT, a white girl about 17 years of age, near that city, on the 16th of March last. A reprieve was granted until Aug. 20, that she "might have full opportunity for prayer and penitence." On Wednesday last, while anticipating a speedy death, she made the following confession:

My right name is HARRIET CRITTENDEN and not HARRIET GRIER, as I am called in Macon. When a slave I belonged to Mr. OLIVER CRITTENDEN, at Americus, Ga. My father is named JOY CRITTENDEN. I came to Macon from Americus, about three weeks before I committed the crime for which I die to-morrow. I met NANCY WRIGHT on the streets the evening before the murder, and went home with her and staid all night. She showed me some money that night which she had made by selling light-wood, but I did not intend at the time to steal it or kill her to get it. The next morning, while NANCY was fixing about the house, I went to a grocery near by, and a black man who was at the counter, taking a drink, gave me something that made me drunk a little—don't know whether it was beer or whisky. I felt playful and funny after drinking it, and returned to NANCY's house. She asked me to go to the woods with her and help her to get light-wood, and we could make some money by it. We took the ax and started off. NANCY cut her some wood first, and came to where I had a little pile of light-wood and sat down upon it, telling me to take the ax and cut some, as she was tired. When she sat down she handed me the ax, and as I threw it upon my shoulder the thought struck me that I could kill NANCY so easy and get the money she had, and before I knew it hardly, I struck her on the head with the edge of the ax and she slowly fell forward on her face. I struck her twice more, and while she was struggling I took the money from her pocket and ran toward town. Soon after killing NANCY I saw her brother, who called me and asked where his sister was. I told him I had left her down yonder, and when I got on this side of the railroad, I ran as fast as I could to keep him from finding me. After getting where nobody could see me I counted the money over. There were $3 20. I then came down in town and bought some toys, cakes and candy. I killed NANCY on Tuesday, but did not change my clothing until Thursday morning. I went from one place to another, not thinking much of what I had done; did not know the Police were after me until I was arrested. Don't know what made me kill NANCY, unless it was whisky and the devil. I never committed a crime before. I know the murder was a mighty bad crime, the worst I could commit, but I did not think of it at the time. When Judge COLE passed sentence on me I was much frightened, and felt like I was choking. I could not pray or sleep when I returned to jail, but the good people came and prayed for me, and learned me how to pray to God for forgiveness, and I feel now that he has forgiven me and that I will go to Heaven. I have no fears of death; have seen people hung, and know what is to be done, but I am not afraid. If I could speak to all of my race I would tell them never to touch whisky, and never do wrong; to think over a bad act before they commit it. If I had only stopped to think, I never would have killed NANCY."

PERSONAL.

The telegraph announces the death, in Boston, on Sunday night, of one of the prominent merchants of that city, JOSHUA STETSON, Esq., late Treasurer of the Middlesex Mills and of the Burlington Woolen Mills, and formerly a member of the firm of WILKINSON, STETSON & Co., of Boston. Mr. STETSON was a man of strongly marked characteristics, and as a merchant was highly respected for ability and integrity. He retired from active business some years since with an ample fortune and accepted the Treasurership of two of the leading manufacturing companies of New-England, until his failing strength obliged him to resign those positions and visit Europe in the hope of regaining his health. Disappointed in this hope he hastened home a few weeks since, to die among his kindred.

Mr. WILLIAM JERDAN died on July 11 at Bushey-heath, England, in his 88th year. He was a native of Kelso, was educated at Edinburgh for the Scottish Bar, and came to London to push his fortunes as a literary man. With most of the notable personages of the last fifty years he had personal acquaintance, and with some of the men of highest mark in literature and politics he was on terms of intimacy. It was Mr. JERDAN who, in the lobby of the old House of Commons, seized BELLINGHAM, the assassin of Mr. PERCEVAL. At that time he was one of the reporters for the Press, and his connection with periodical literature continued for half a century. In recent numbers of *Fraser's Magazine* are contributions from his pen, and the last two parts of the *Gentleman's Magazine* contain an article by him on the celebrated Beefsteak Club. Late in life he received a pension of £100 a year for his long services to literature.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE A. HOWARD, of Catskill, has declined the call given him by the House of Hope Church of St. Paul.

Admiral FARRAGUT and wife arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

Chief Justice CHASE and his daughter, Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, are in Concord, N. H.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD and son, of this City and Rev. Dr. HORNBLOWER and son, of New-Jersey, take their departure for Europe to-day by the steamer *City of Baltimore*. Dr. MCLEOD's pulpit during his absence will be supplied by clergymen of the Northern Presbytery. Both departing clergymen will visit Europe on ecclesiastical business, and will be absent for two months.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Republican State Organization and Mismanagement.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 23.

The ideas which we advanced in a recent editorial upon the above topic seem to have struck a responsive chord in very many quarters, and in none more strongly than in New-York City, a locality at which they were chiefly aimed. We need no better evidence of the fact that the great majority of the Republican Party—the men who do the thinking and the voting—are becoming aroused to the importance of the subject, than the various responses which we are receiving. There is a very general conviction abroad that our party organization is lamentably deficient in the Metropolis, and that we may attribute our defeat in the State to that fact. There is no doubt that if the Republicans of the City of New-York could be induced to lay aside their strifes and jealousies, and, above all, if the people who have become disgusted with the unpleasant contacts of metropolitan politics, and who have refrained from participation on that account, could be induced to perform their duties as citizens, we could so far reduce the Democratic majority in the City as to make the State always safe for Republican control.

To effect this we are strong in the belief that the remedy lies with the people of the State at large, acting through the Republican State Conventions. The rings and cliques in the City of New-York, which are constantly at war with each other, and constantly being manipulated in the interests of conflicting individual ambitions, must be rebuked and broken up. The party in the Metropolis must be reorganized, and in doing so all the existing organizations must be ignored. All the experiments of compromise, conciliation and fusion, have hitherto proved failures. We must organize *de novo*.

The indorsement of our previous article contained in the following letter from an intelligent observer, is exceedingly *apropos*, and we commend it to the attentive perusal of our own readers. It contains some practical suggestions which ought to be heeded, in connection with the evil we complain of, and the proper remedy to be applied:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1869.

Editor Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

The short but telling article in your paper of the 13th inst., in which you state broadly and truthfully, that the defeat of the Republican Party in the State is owing to the glaring mismanagement of the "Republican leaders in New-York City," has been extensively copied, and has had, with other similar but less pointed articles, the effect to create serious inquiry. We think the time has come for the good people of the State, outside of New-York, to agree upon some course of action, to relieve themselves of the miserable position of being ruled by State officers, who are admitted to be elected by fraud; officers, who look alone *to New-York City for power and the possession of office.*

To-day, JOHN A. GRISWOLD is the legally-elected Governor of the State of New-York, and the people outside of this City, for law-abiding reasons, in paying fealty to JOHN T. HOFFMAN, are respecting the claims of as great an usurper of power as ever wielded the office of Chief Magistrate. It is recorded here, that weeks before the last Gubernatorial election, it was stated by the Democratic leaders, that the mistake in FENTON's election would not be repeated, and, to avoid this, the New-York City vote would be held back, until it was ascertained how many ballots were needed to defeat the country majority. That the thing was done is patent to all.

The assumed leaders of the Republican Party in New-York, so far as organizations are concerned, are everything vile, incompetent and selfish that they are described, but, such as they are, *they are all the party has had.* And now who is to blame for it? The foundation, no doubt, lies in the want of party responsibility and discipline. This has been the defect of the Republican Party since its organization. It defeated Mr. CLAY and destroyed the Whig Party, and promises to do the same for the Republicans, the moment their political opponents imitate the people of Spain and throw their Bourbons overboard.

It is not impossible to reduce the Democratic majority of New-York City, until its present preponderance is lost, if the Republicans will intelligently use the power in their hands for the purpose; and we think the Republicans outside of the City should demand that the City be redeemed. Here is the working material to do it. The election of General GRANT has given the patronage of the Federal Government to New-York City, and thereby annually distributes at least $2,000,000 among its recipients. In the different departments of the Custom-house, the Post Office, the Revenue offices, and the United States Marshal's office, *two thousand men* are employed who are directly dependent upon the success of the Republican Party for support; yet we question if there are cast at any municipal election five hundred votes cast by this army of office-holders in favor of redeeming this city, and no moral influence is exerted by them whatever!

It is all very pretty to say that office-holders should not meddle in politics, as the office-holders who are after place simply for its emoluments believe in the doctrine, for they then manage to be only partisans at the proper time—*after the election.* They never go to the polls, or use any influence politically, lest "their motives would be misunderstood!"

Now we come to leadership. Why have we no leaders? Simply because the men who have the social influence, or the official position, as a rule, do not wish to take the trouble. Then, again, the city Press, through a short-sighted policy which it displays in no other direction, ridicules energy, organization and disinterestedness of all who *subordinately work to sustain the party in power*; and yet it is the subordinate work that achieves the victory. A single ward organization, headed by a gentleman of character, that holds its regular meetings, distributes valuable information among the people, enlightens the members with regard to Government, and instructs them in their duties as citizens, though obscure and unknown, is, for all practical purposes, more valuable to the Republican Party than is the Union League Club with its splendid appointments and glittering associations. This is true, though it may be unpalatable, and must be accepted as truth, and acted upon, if we ever redeem New-York, and thus emancipate the State.

It is asking too much of private citizens, occupied by the cares of complicated business matters, to be constantly attending to the details of political machinery. They do their duty when they gave their sympathy, their money, and, at the proper time, their vote; and to others must be left the preliminary work. In the Democratic Party politics is a business, and a first-rate one, judging of the rapid success which its prominent men achieve in fortune. But we have no such representative men in the Republican Party; it therefore in our opinion devolves on those who are recipients of the legitimate reward of office, to take this matter of organization in hand.

It is a cowardly thing to say, because a man holds an office, he is therefore outside of its administration, a *nonentity* in political influence. It is the refuge of the idle and the retreat of the utterly selfish. And more than this, a man who holds a government office and faithfully performs its duties, is as honorable as if he were working for any other employer; and who says to the contrary gives currency to scandal and injustice. Therefore let the officeholders of the Federal patronage be held responsible politically for their power, and let them exert it in the destruction of the enemies of good government. This will be sustaining Republican principles, and General GRANT.

A REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDER.

POLITICAL RIOT.

The Difficulty in Barnwell, S. C.—Two Men Killed and Another Fatally Wounded—Four Others Stabbed.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, July 24.

From information derived from two gentlemen who were eye witnesses, and who arrived in the city yesterday morning, after coffins to bury the dead, we learn that a fatal and bloody row occurred at the election precinct of Sleepy Hollow, Barnwell County, S. C., on Thursday. The occasion was the election of township officers—selectmen, surveyor, clerk and constable. The Conservatives of the township had nominated and earnestly pressed the claims of candidates from their party in opposition to the white nominees of the negro and scalawag combination, for these several positions. The canvass had enlisted the warmest feelings of the rival parties, although up to the declaration of the election no rupture had occurred.

When the votes were counted, and it was found that the Radical nominees were elected, ELMORE TYLER, an enthusiastic Conservative, who had been thoroughly enlisted in the success of his ticket, exclaimed: "Boys, we're beat; I don't blame you, colored people; I blame you, white scalawags." A. P. WOODWARD, a brother of the Clerk elect, PICKENS WOODWARD, and who holds the position of clerk in the store of W. S. ROYAL, in this city, was present, and demanded a retraction of TYLER's declaration, so far as it applied to his brother. At this juncture, PICKENS WOODWARD drew his pistol, when he was approached by JOHN H. HOLLAND, who wrested the weapon from his possession. A. P. WOODWARD then drew his pistol, which he discharged at HOLLAND, the ball taking effect in the stomach of the latter. The wounded man staggered off a few feet and fell to the earth, mortally wounded. He was afterward removed to the house of S. N. GREEN, about 150 yards from the locality where he was shot. He lingered, in great suffering, until about 12 o'clock at night, when he expired, and his lifeless corpse was forwarded to his family yesterday morning.

The fight then became general, when WM. J. WOODWARD, father of PICKENS and A. P. WOODWARD, whipped out a large pocket-knife and began an indiscriminate assault upon those who were identified with the Conservative Party. Attacking WYATT TYLER, he inflicted a severe stab on the back part of the neck of that gentleman. JAMES TYLER, a nephew of WYATT TYLER, and his brother JOSEPH, also received slight wounds from the knife in the hands of WOODWARD, the former in the side and the latter in the breast. With his thirst for blood not yet satiated, and determined to inflict all the damage which he possibly could with the deadly weapon in his hand, WOODWARD set upon FRANK M. GREEN, and inflicted a severe wound in his side.

At this juncture the father of GREEN, JOHN S. GREEN, Sr., who was one of the Conservative candidates for selectmen, observing the danger to which his son was exposed, closed in with WOODWARD, whom he succeeded in felling to the ground. While GREEN was pinning WOODWARD to the earth, A. P. WOODWARD discharged two shots from his pistol, which took effect in the left side of GREEN, causing immediate death. Young WOODWARD also fired upon FRANK M. GREEN, wounding him in the left hand. From the effect of this wound GREEN fell, when his antagonist fired at him again, but missed his aim.

Two pistol shots, fired by parties unknown, took effect in the back of A. P. WOODWARD, producing wounds which, it is thought, must prove fatal. All the parties implicated in this affair were white, the negroes present taking no part in the fight on either side, but scampered off like rats from a sinking ship. Indeed, so averse were they to having "a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns," that it was with some difficulty they were persuaded to lend their assistance in the removal of the dead and wounded.

We are advised that the WOODWARDS have not heretofore been classed with the Radical element, and that the affair turned upon an issue of a local character, as to the best means to defeat the negroes, who had previously nominated candidates of their own color. Mr. A. P. WOODWARD, of Augusta, whom we mentioned as a clerk in the employ of Mr. W. S. ROYAL, is represented, by those who knew him best, as a high-toned young man, having no affinities with scalawagery.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Conservative Republican Party in the State.

Hon. WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, has published a letter presenting his views of the relative claims of the Radical and Conservative Republican Parties to the support of the people of his State. He says it is probable they alone will nominate candidates, no other party being organized in the State for the approaching campaign; and although many of the people do not harmonize in sentiment with either of them, they will all be called upon to make choice between them or remain passive. He then discusses the acts and principles of the Radicals from the Southern standpoint at great length, and closes his letter as follows:

The other party known as Conservative Republicans has made no record as an organization in power, but still we have some evidences by which to judge it. Its platform of principles, although in some respects it may be objectionable to many of us, has an advantage over the platform of the other party. It has more of the spirit of justice and liberality, and, I will add, of true patriotism. But admitting that this is not of itself a safe criterion, still it stands fortified by facts which cannot be doubted. In the first place, it is an opposition party—a party which sprang out of opposition to the extreme doctrines of the other party, in regard to State politics merely, and not in regard to national politics, for both profess to be in favor of the Administration, and in favor of carrying out the reconstruction measures. Its opposition to the other party must, therefore, rest on the extreme and illiberal, unpatriotic measures of that party, as delineated in the Constitution; it has no other foundation to rest upon. It is also very certain that some of the prominent members of the Conservative Party went to Washington to prevent the forcing of the Constitution upon us by Congress at the instance and by the exertions of the Committee of the ultra Radical Party, sent to Washington for that purpose. I know that these gentlemen did exert themselves to defeat the object of the Radical Party as pressed by its Committee, and perhaps it is very much owing to their exertions that the Radical scheme was defeated. For this we have reason to be thankful to them. It is certain that one party was not in favor of the provisions of the Constitution, but in favor of having it forced upon us; and it is just as certain that of the other party some opposed the whole scheme, and all their representatives resisted the effort to force the rejected Constitution on us, and this surely entitles them to our support. No one can doubt that, by the success of this party, we shall have a more conservative administration of our State Government, and I shall rejoice in its triumph over its rival.

W. L. SHARKEY.

JACKSON, July 14, 1869.

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

MILHAU's Elixir of Calisaya Bark is the original article, and has forty years' reputation as the best tonic anti-dyspeptic and ague preventive.
J. MILHAU's SONS, No. 183 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

AGRICULTURAL.—Apple Worms—The Poultry Yard—Dress and Drink of Farmers—Small Fruits—How to Stack Hay—The Working Farmer—Agricultural Brevities—The Fruit-Grower's Club.

THE CUBANS.—Indorsement of De Rodas' Policy—Return of General Letona to Spain—Liberation of the Cubans Captured at Gardiner's Island.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest News by Cable. The Carrington-Murray Scandal—The Viceroy of Egypt in London—The Prince of Wales—The English Trades' Union Bill—The New French Legislative Body; Composition of the Chamber of Deputies; Scenes on the Opening Day.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Landing of the Cable at Duxbury—Southern Railroads—The Powell Expedition Through Colorado—A Real Estate Swindle—The College Regatta—New-York State Politics—Political Affairs in Maine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Fenian Fund—Order of Judge McCunn—The Yellow Fever at Quarantine—The Erie Railroad Collision—A Projected Ship Canal—Our Postal Service.

SCIENTIFIC.—List and Description of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad—Herbert Spencer on the Patent Rights Question.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Camp Meetings and Picnics—Rev. Chas. E. Cheney's Case.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Mormon Menace—Labor Unions—Republican Party in Mississippi—Uniformity in Our Courts of Law.

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having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Piles—Itching Piles

Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of ROSSMAN'S CURE. ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

Tin Plates, Damaged

By late fire at Hunter's Point, East River, for sale and can be seen on the premises. For information by mail address Post Office Box No. 3,887, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Vermont Spring Water.—Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

MARRIED.

BLUNT—MARSHALL.—On Thursday, July 22, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, NATHANIEL W. BLUNT, Esq., to Miss E. B. MARSHALL.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, July 25, SARAH, widow of Henry Anderson, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 28th, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 4 Orange-place, Newark, N. J. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.

BOYCE.—Suddenly, on Sunday night, July 25, Mr. PETER BOYCE, firm of Bynner & Boyce, in his 41st year. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BRUSH.—At Manchester, Vt., on Friday, July 23, in the 41st year of his age, JOSEPH B. BRUSH, of the firm of Howard, Sanger & Co.

The friends of the family, and of his father, Jarvis Brush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 East 48th-st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BURKHALTER.—On Monday evening, July 26, REUBEN BURKHALTER, in the 46th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUSHNELL.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, ROBBIE, infant son of Robert G. and Ella J. Bushnell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral services will be held at the Englewood House on Wednesday morning, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock.

CARTWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 26, ELIZABETH CEELY, wife of David G. Cartwright, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 322 Henry-st., on Wednesday, July 28, at 4 o'clock.

CARVER.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, July 26, EMELINE CARVER, relict of the late Josiah Carver, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Milton-st., Greenpoint, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Fishkill papers please copy.

COLSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 26, AUGUSTUS COLSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son, No. 91½ Douglass-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CORLIES.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, at the residence of her nephew, Wm. A. Allen, PHEBE CORLIES, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Shrewsbury, N. J., at 1 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—On Sunday, July 25, LOUISE A. HALLIDAY, wife of Leon V. Gallagher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from No. 279 East Broadway, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GIFFIN.—On Sunday morning, July 25, of whooping cough, NELLIE, infant daughter of Charles H. and Louise J. Giffin, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 20 East 22d-st.

GRUNENTHAL.—At Nyack, on Saturday, July 24, THEODORE GRUNENTHAL, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Nyack on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry from Tarrytown on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves 30th-st. at 10½ A. M.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, SILAS H. KING, in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his brothers, George B. and Sterrs L. King, and the members of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 Gold-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—After a short and severe illness, JAMES, son of the late John Mason.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence at Oyster Bay, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the morning train of the Long Island Railroad which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, July 26, ZULINDA PEASE, infant child of G. W. and Hester A. Montgomery, aged 13 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 601 Lexington-av.

OWEN.—On Sunday, July 25, HERBERT, infant son of Rosamond H. and Edmund C. Owen, aged 12 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, Clinton-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PINKNEY.—On Friday, July 23, RACHEL ANN HAWS, wife of James H. Pinkney, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 91 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., at 3 o'clock.

POILLON.—On Saturday, July 24, ANNA LAVINIA, only daughter of George W. and Rachel Ann Poillon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 373 5th-av.

RENVILLE.—On Monday, July 26, CHARLES B., second son of James and Mary Renville, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEEKAMP.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday afternoon, July 24, HENRY SEEKAMP, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Vanduzer-st., Tompkinsville, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, MARY SHIELDS, widow of John Shields, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 297 Bridge-st.

SLADE.—At Paris, France, on Friday, July 16, Mrs. FANNIE SLADE, relict of the late Mr. Alfred Slade, of Philadelphia.

STETSON.—At Orange Valley, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, MARY ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Napoleon and Mary Stetson.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 3½ P. M.

STETSON.—In Boston, on Sunday night, July 25, JOSHUA STETSON, late Treasurer of the Washington Mills and Burlington Woolen Company, and formerly of the firm of Wilkinson, Stetson & Co.

STEVENS.—At Newburg, on Sunday, July 25, Mrs. ANN STEVENS, of Brooklyn, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Chas. E. Knapp, Newburg, on Tuesday afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet at the Newburg boat, foot of Warren-st., on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., where carriages will be in waiting to convey the remains to Green-Wood.

STEWART.—On Monday, July 26, at her residence, No. 114 9th-av., (old number,) Mrs. CATHERINE STEWART, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WARD.—On Thursday, July 22, of cholera infantum, JOSEPH MOREAU, twin son of Wm. R. and Mary E. Ward.

Also, on Sunday, July 25, of cholera infantum, HENRY MERRES, twin son of Wm. R. and Mary E. Ward, of Waverly, N. J.

SUMMONS.—The members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Rooms, No. 594 Broadway, this day, at 12½ o'clock, prompt, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. GEO. F. WILKINSON, from the Methodist Church corner Bedford and Morton sts., to Green-Wood Cemetery. By order J. M. TURNEY, W. M.
WM. S. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS for making ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 16, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of Beer.

FULL DIRECTIONS on each BOTTLE and CAN. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 362 Hudson-st., near King-st., New-York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

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Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.

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NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The men employed as printers at the corner of Broadway and Rector-st., in 1863 or 1864, by this Company, and wishing employment, are requested to send their address to this office.

J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on TUESDAY, 27th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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indicating all the Routes, Lakes, Hotels, &c., also Maps and Tables showing routes and distances to the Adirondack Region. Price $2.

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APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

No. 18,

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

contains a New Steel Engraving, from an original drawing by F. O. C. DARLEY, entitled

"EMIGRANTS CROSSING THE PLAINS."

Price of JOURNAL, with Steel Plate, Ten Cents. For sale by all news agents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day Messrs. LAWRENCE OAKLEY & FLEURY have their great sale of three hundred lots, located at Whitestone, Queens County, L.I., overlooking the East River, and known as the Epenetus Smith Estate. The property is within 2½ miles of the City of New-York. Steamboat communication in 45 minutes; and in August, the extension of the North Side Railroad, now nearly completed, will give hourly trains to New-York in 25 minutes. The property is surrounded by first-class improvements, and with every convenience of city life. This sale offers a rare opportunity to those looking for country homes at moderate prices, and as a profitable investment can scarcely be surpassed. The steamer *River Queen* will leave Peck Slip on the day of sale at 10 A. M., touching at Thirty-seventh-street at 10½ o'clock. Maps, free passes, and full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-street, New-York.

Real Estate Transactions.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 84 ft. s. of Houston-st., 15x100 ... $12,300
27th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5 ... 28,500
[illegible] ... 1,012
[illegible] ... 21,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. and Hudson-av., s. e. corner, 115.8x131.2 x102.6x174.9 ... [illegible]
Chestnut-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100 ... $16,000
Clinton and Mill sts., s. e. corner, 100x50 } ... 7,000
Clinton and Centre sts., n. w. corner, 100x40 }
Dean-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Washington-av., 75x110 ... 1,500
Ewen-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Boerum-st., 25x100 ... 2,600
Floyd-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18x100 ... 6,000
Hamilton-st., s. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Lafayette-av., 19.1 x75 ... 2,800
Hopkins-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 ... 7,000
India wharf, e. s., 488.1 ft. n. of Concord-st., 100x120 ... 10,800
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x110 } ... 800
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of Central-av., 25x100 }
Monroe-st., n. s., 306 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100 ... 6,500
Nassau-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of Jay-st., 22x87 ... 4,000
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 325 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x110 ... 325
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 600 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x75x25x82 }
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 450 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 } ... 1,000
Central-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Palmetto-st., 25x100 }
Palmetto-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 25x100 }
Quincy-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100 ... 3,700
Quincy-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100 ... 3,550
Stagg-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x100 ... 3,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 40x100 ... 2,000
Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 25x100 ... 300
6th-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100 ... 3,250
51st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 ... 2,500
41st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100 ... 350
Central-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Palmetto-st., 25x100 ... 350
Hopkinson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Sumpter-st., 75x100 ... 655
Lafayette-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x100 ... 8,000
Lafayette and Stuyvesant avs., s. e. corner, 100x100 ... 4,300
Lawrence-av., n. s., 759 ft. w. of 1st-st., 112.6x100 ... 300
Throop-av. and Stockton-st., s. w. corner, 20x100 ... 7,500
3d-av., e. s., 18.3 ft. n. of 11th-st., 18.3x70 } ... 21,300
3d-av., e. s., 54.9 ft. n. of 11th-st., 36.6x70 }
Lots Nos. 21 and 22, S. J. Stewart's map ... 400
Lot No. 111, map No. 197, lots Williamsburg, surveyed by D. Ewen, 1835 ... 6,000
Lot No. 194, map of Middagh estate ... 6,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 425 ft. n. of Court-st., 40x162 ... $700
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-st., 20 ft. front ... 300
[illegible]-st., w. s., adjoining J. J. Plum's, 49 ft. front ... 10,000
Gold-st., w. s., 265 ft. n. of Orange-st., 75x185 ... 700
Montclair-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 38 ft. front ... 1,800
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., s. s., indefinite plot, 46x100 ... 4,200
South 9th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Court-st., 50x100 ... 1,300
[illegible]-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boston-st., 36x87 ... 1,400

Clinton.

Myrtle-av., e. s., 372 ft. from Springfield-av., 50x200 ... $500

Orange.

Burnside-st., n. w. s., 329 ft. n. of Washington-st., 75x120 ... $825
Dodd and Sherman sts., s. e. corner, 45x100 ... 400
North Bay and Sheridan sts., n. w. corner, 75x125 ... [illegible]
Sheridan and Dodd sts., s. w. corner, 45x140 ... 501
Sherman-st., s. s., 431 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150 ... 725

East Orange.

Prospect-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 75x270 ... $2,420
William and Mulberry sts., s. e. corner, 165 ft. front ... 4,400
William-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x155 ... 1,400

Jersey City.

Wayne and Colgate sts., n. e. corner, 25x80 ... $1,600
South 2d-st., s. s., 65.4 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 16.4 x80 ... 4,300

Bergen.

Forrest-st., lots Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, map Sherwood }
Jackson-st., lots Nos. 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, map Sherwood } ... $2,620
Oak-st., s. s., lots Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, map Sherwood }
Jefferson-st., n. s., A. A. Rapp's property, 165.7x 78.7x10x70 ... 2,600
Jefferson-st., n. s., A. A. Rapp's property, 165.7x 78.7x10x70 ... 2,352
Lexington-av., lot No. 55, Buck's map } ... 3,600
Oxford-av., lot No. 58, Buck's map }
Oak-st., n. s., lots Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, map Sherwood } ... 3,837
Oak-st., s. s., lots Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, map Sherwood }

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 2d-st., 27.6x100 ... $4,000

Hudson City.

Bergen-av. and Jefferson-st., 203 ft. from n. corner, F. H. Beckman's, 25x100 ... $1,110
Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 2, plot 4, block 13, Bramhall's, 25x100 ... 760
St. Paul's-av., s. s., lots Nos. 8 to 15 inclusive, block 9, Tyler & Toffey's map ... 3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 25x55; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 58, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, particularly adapted for a school. Address E. S. H., Box No. 129 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE and ten lots of ground situated in 9th-st., third house east of 8th-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Prospect Park. The house is 40 feet square, built of brick, with water, gas and all the modern improvements; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and covered with fruit and shade trees, grapevines, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. This property will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of J. GATMAN, on the premises.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A COUNtry seat (furnished or unfurnished) of great beauty, and with extensive and unrivaled views, containing 6 acres, completely shaded and fruited, with grapery and outbuildings of every description, located at Owego, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, 5 or 6 hours from New-York City, known as Glen Mary, once the home of the late N. P. Willis, is offered for sale at a bargain. Dwelling one of the finest in the State; rooms with water, gas and furnace heat, having every convenience of a city house. The buildings were erected and ground laid out by General McCallum, late of the Union army.

Possession early and terms easy.

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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

MR. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

N. B. GARDNER,
CHAS. T. INSLEE,
JOHN SHUMWAY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GILBERT L. PARKER and JOHN V. SCHUMACHER, jewelers, of Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GILBERT L. PARKER, JOHN V. SCHUMACHER. New-York, 24th July, 1869. SAMUEL OWEN, Attorney, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

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Office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities. No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

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We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

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A limited quantity for sale at 90.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1889, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869. }

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 8, 1869. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 20th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,960 for ... 50 shares.
No. 8,065 for ... 5 shares.
No. 9,340 for ... 15 shares.
No. 11,065 for ... 21 shares.
Total ... 74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE great inducements offered to Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying Seven per Cent. in gold, and free from Government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st. New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of this Company, and of the mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after Aug. 2.

B. E. SMITH, President.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its terminal being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $2,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $1,500,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $12,800 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,500
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,870
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,612
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,321
Illinois Central	708	12,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $1,500,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	105,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $105,000 gold	42,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	859,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$545,300

Or over 18 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of the road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, July 26, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	121½	121¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	120¾	121
Coupon, 1881	121½	121¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121½	121¾	10-40 Regist'd	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	121½	121¾	10-40 Coupon	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	122	122¼	Gold	137⅛	137¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	122¼	122½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120¼	120½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1869.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $80,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $40,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.

SAML. F. PHELPS, Chairman Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bond, (new) No. 2,652.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℔ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 175, 286, 81, 83 and 92.
$380 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 188, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped. HENRY P. MARSHALL, No. 78 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 42 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, for the transfer of Shares, are now open at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 FOR the term of ten years, interest and principal payable in gold; secured by first mortgage on property costing three times the amount required, and the bond of a first-class party; the money loaned to be expended on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN BEACON, No. 58 New-st., Room 12.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869. }

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug 1, will be paid at this office.

Overdue bonds will be cashed on presentation.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS. }

Cash Capital ... $200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869 ... $140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 8, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows, James L. Stewart,
Chas. D. Bailey, George J. Hamilton,
Samuel Rayner, David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall, Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin, John Short,
Oliver W. Woodford, William B. Foster,
William Simpson, Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller, Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Ross, Henry W. Belcher,
Richard R. Peterson, Joshua Barnum,
Edgar M. Crawford, Walter M. Franklin,
John B. Simpson, S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Whitfield, James Y. Watkins,
John Robinson, Merritt H. Smith,
John Ash, Jonathan Purdy,
William Peet, David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2, at the Agency of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st., less Government tax. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 18 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital ... $250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869 ... [illegible]
Liabilities ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 173 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 21 proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. BOSER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $432,767.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YERRANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY, (ORIENTAL BANK.) }

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d of August.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, July 20, 1869. }

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARterly Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August. W. WHITE, President.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY, Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL ... $500,000 00
SURPLUS ... 235,237 58
TOTAL ASSETS ... 735,237 58

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital ... $200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869 ... 112,054 46
Assets ... $312,054 46

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 176,300

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.

BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869. }

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to 2d prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.

H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES AUGUST 1,

ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE IN THE

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 40TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Aug. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 168 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $10,000.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 draws interest from July 1. WILLIAM B. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 BROADWAY, Between 26th and 27th sts.

Money deposited now draws interest from Aug. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,513,535 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, commencing on the first day of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, MAYER EHRMANN, } Vice-Presidents.

J. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 1. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.—Interest from Aug. 1, on deposits made before that day, at 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 65 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 65 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,

of the well-known manufacture of "Christofle, of Paris," by order of receiver, viz.:

25 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
25 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
25 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
25 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
50 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
50 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
50 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
50 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
50 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
50 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.

All of fine plated handles, "Christofle's, of Paris," superior goods, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, by order of receiver.

At 10½ o'clock.

Also, a number of fine oil-paintings by eminent masters.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Pianos, mirrors, curtains and mattresses, parlor and library suites in rosewood and black walnut; porcelain, glass and crockery ware.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO STEINWAY AND ONE CHICKERING PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, SCHOOL FURNITURE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, July 27, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at southwest corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., the entire furniture, &c., of said house. Mahogany parlor suite in maroon plush, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine pier and mantel mirrors, three rosewood 7⅓-octave piano-fortes, (two of Steinways and one of Chickering's,) brocatel and lace curtains, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mahogany dining tables and chairs, sideboards, large lot china and glass, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen and laundry utensils, &c.

Also, 50 school desks, lot chairs and school furniture. Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, will sell by auction on FRIDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., the printing establishment of Raymond, Caulon & Adee, situated at No. 27 Liberty-st., consisting of two medium Hoe presses, one quarter Gordon, two eighth Gordon's, Roper caloric engine, paper-cutting machine, four imposing stones, Hoe proof press, a very large assortment of book and job type, together with office furniture, including iron safe, desks, &c. &c. This is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in this City now in successful operation. If so desired, the whole will be sold in one lot, with good will. FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

The above is adjourned to TUESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock. By order.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Tuesday,) July 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

281 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
400 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

At 12 o'clock on pier No. 11 East River:

348 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,800 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Simeto*, from Palermo.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French muslins, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, Tamese, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c.
Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50, all wool.
Delhi Poplins at 75c., worth $1.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $6.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer, a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 570 Broadway, near 13th-st.

MILLINERY.

FEATHERS, BONNETS AND HATS.—This day, new styles, great bargains. Ribbons, Flowers and Children's Hats, Sun Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 689 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Please save this.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—L. A. KAYSER and R. KRESSNER, plaintiffs, against HASPERG and SCHAEFER, who comprise the mercantile firm of Hasperg & Schaefer, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 16th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on three thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty-four cents thereof, and with interest on five thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty-six cents thereof from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Je22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY FAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 10, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 18, 1869. Je22-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—CHARLES F. A. DOHM, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE SOPHIA DOHM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, on July 2, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.

S. B. NOBLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

jy20-law6wTu No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 28 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 28 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 96 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY one who can equal the great European celebrated independent, business and medical clairvoyant in America, Mrs. LINWOOD. Don't fail to consult her on all events throughout life. Likeness, name, lucky numbers. Causes speedy marriages. No. 160 (new No. 264) 6th-av., near 42d-st.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSE tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 12 East 22d-st., near Madison-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—No. 2,014.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy13-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEINBERG, bankrupt.—No. 2,022.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Weinberg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy13-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN S. WASHBURN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Norman S. Washburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1869.

jy13-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin F. Clayton, of the City of Brooklyn, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1869.

jy20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At a stated term of this Court, sitting in bankruptcy, held at the chambers of this Court, at No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1869.—Present, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Whereas, Messrs. Hanford & Browning; Wo.f, Dash & Fisher, and Henry Smith & Townsend, creditors of James E. Broome, the above-named bankrupt, have filed their petition in this Court for the removal of William Smith, heretofore appointed assignee of the said James E. Broome, bankrupt, setting forth, among other things, that the said William Smith, subsequently to his said appointment as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, became grossly intemperate, neglected his business, and especially the business of the said trust, and has departed for parts unknown; that the petitioners have made diligent inquiries to ascertain the whereabouts of the said Smith, and have been unable to find him. It is ordered that the said Smith show cause before this Court, on the 5th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Chambers of this Court, to be holden at No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, why an order should not be made removing him from the said trust. And it is further ordered, that in case the said Smith cannot be found, and served with a copy of this order, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, that publication be made of this order by publishing the same in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1869, and the 3d day of August, 1869.

Witness, the Honorable SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1869.

[L.S.] (Signed,) GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A true copy of the original on file.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th June, 1869.

jy20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR HAHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th June, 1869.

jy13-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSENTHAL, ISAAC BLACK and ISAAC ALEXANDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isidor Rosenthal, Isaac Black and Isaac Alexander, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1869.

LESTER M. CLARK, Assignee, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 8.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FRENDENBURG and HENRY FRENDENBURG, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at no 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Frendenburg and Henry Frendenburg, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869.

jy27-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MINZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th July, 1869.

jy27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MINZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Morris Minzesheimer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

jy27-law3wTu* WESLEY WELTY, Assignee.

NO. 2,372.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BOLDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Bolden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1869.

jy27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,539.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Raymond, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy27-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,314.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin F. Clayton, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy20-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUSTIN W. OTIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 19th day of July, 1869.

jy27-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5	Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th July. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax)....Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 18
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90(?).
* These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA....July 31 | CAMBRIA....Aug. 21
EUROPA....Aug. 7 | IOWA....Aug. 28
CALEDONIA....Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA....Sept. 4
And each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons....July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons....Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,165 tons....Sept. 1.
Cabin Passage....(Gold)..$80.
Steerage....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 63 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP. CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN....Sept. 1
and monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin, Outside, $250; Inside, $225; Second Cabin, $150; Steerage, $70(?).
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE....Saturday, July 31
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....Saturday, Aug. 7
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 27 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS.
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS. COMMANDER MILLER.
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. R. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1, excursion tickets, $1.50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $40. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra trip from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 9 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 9 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 9:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:30, 2:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10, 12 and 3 o'clock.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 30th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 255 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., July 23....3 P. M.	Sat., July 24....7 A. M.
Sat., July 24....3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 24....7 P. M.
Sun., July 25....8 A. M.	Sun., July 25....4 P. M.
Mon., July 26....6 A. M.	Mon., July 26....9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 27....6 A. M.	Tues., July 27....10 A. M.
Wed., July 28....7 A. M.	Wed., July 28....11 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 36th-st., East River, at 1:45 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. Gen Pass. R. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 32 1ST-AV., NEAR 2d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. The largest stock in the City. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXCELlent girls, with first-class references; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will be found most desirable help and will go in the country; also by a very efficient girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as plain cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go to the country; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 East 23d-st., Room No. 6, first flight of stairs, in the back.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, about 30, a situation; very respectable and an excellent cook, French or English; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, &c.; country or City; best references; private or public; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do anything; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed, for private families, Summer houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do anything; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 342 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a large flow of young, healthy milk; no objection to the country or to travel with a gentleman's family. Call at No. 384 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with plain washing; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 237 East 23d-st., Room No. 4, first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house, in the City or country; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at No. 232 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in plain washing; City reference given. No. 237 East 23d-st., Room No. 41, flight in the back.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation to do good plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 262 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American woman as good plain cook or to assist in washing and ironing or do general housework. Address No. 150 West 33d-st., corner 7th-av., first floor over bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; no objections to the country; reference first-class. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,324 Broadway, second floor, near 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, a situation in a respectable family as waitress, chambermaid or nurse; good City reference; lives with her parents at No. 81 Roosevelt-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant person as cook and to do the plain washing in a small private family in the City; good reference given. Call at No. 438 4th-av., in the store, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, country or City, by a very respectable woman, about 30; has the best City reference; is an excellent laundress; flute, polish, do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near No. 25.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 101 8th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 13 YEARS, a situation to mind a baby, wait on table, or do light chamber-work, in the City; is willing and obliging; wages, $6. Call at 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation in a private family; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 410 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYment to go out by the day; is a good fitter and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MONTHLY NURSE TO engage with some ladies to care them in their confinement; is fully competent. Any one in want of such will address Mrs. O'HANLON, 304 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper in a quiet family; has a little girl 5 years old, whom she would like to have with her. Address S. T. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family. Can be seen at her employers, No. 38 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a first-class family; City reference. Call at No. 430 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A PLACE to do general housework or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WET NURSES' AGENCY, NO. 5 6TH-st., near Bowery.—Respectable nurses, with good reference, constantly at hand.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant man, who is a thorough horseman; understands the breaking and treatment of colts; also, the treatment of diseases, &c., of horses; care of carriages, &c.; would be a valuable acquisition to any gentleman's establishment; has the best of references. Can be seen at, or address, No. 122 West 50th-st., in care of Mr. George Lewis.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; understands all about the management and care of horses; unexceptionable English and also American references can be given; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, J. S., No. 346 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced (German,) married, no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver, careful and obliging; has best City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 189 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed, and help of every description. Apply at Carpenter's Employment House, No. 128 11th-st., corner 4th-av. Also, female help.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man without incumbrances; is a careful driver; long experience and good reference from his last employer. Apply to Mr. N. B. LANE, No. 90 Broad-st., for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a sober, industrious single man; understands flowers and vegetables, and laying out new grounds, if required; also the care of horse and cow; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses perfectly; best City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady, sober man; understands all kinds of work around a gentleman's place; can be well recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry by a young man, an American, aged 20; has been a clerk in a store in this City for four years past; can give good references, &c.; no objection to farm work. Address L. R., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address H. G., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; can give the best of references. Call or address N. LANG, No. 71 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion to go under instructions as a barber; has good experience. Address for two days JOHN HICKEY, No. 611 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 223 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a thoroughly competent man of long experience, with the best City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, (country preferred,) by an Englishman, who would assist in garden and make himself useful. Address A., Box No. 204 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OUT-DOOR clerk to an importing or commission house; well acquainted with Custom-house details, and good reference. Address DOCK CLERK, Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESWOMAN in a first-class store; stationery or book store preferred. Address J. VILLIERS, Station G, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 103 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTERS, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 1[illegible] EAST 38TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons; young men qualified for the counting-house; separate parlors for ladies; day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 5th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 East 21st-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 4, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES HEKKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 28, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 18. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 158 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 146 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT ten years' successful experience, a situation as teacher or principal of a graded school; best of references furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 293 Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL, A short distance in the country, a lady to teach music and French. Address T. MCALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 121 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 372 Post Office, New-York.

CLERK WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE young man, from 14 to 18 years of age, in a wholesale fancy goods house; reference required. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS girls for excellent situations, and all respectable girls and women of all nations, capacity and work; situations ready. Come one, come all, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A DRESS GOODS BUYER FOR A dry goods jobbing house; one thoroughly competent and having had experience may address, stating terms and references, Post Office Box No. 3,637.

WANTED—FIFTEEN STONECUTTERS. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, 23d and Sansom sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, Nos. 240 and 242 4th-av., corner 20th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed suited immediately.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New York.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 23 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTRY—Partner wanted, either as cashier or advance agent, for the most extraordinary money-making exhibition in America, performing to crowded houses. Association first-class, and but little capital required. Apply at No. 6 Broad-st., Room No. 25.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PERMANENT BOARD, IN A GOOD location, wanted by a gentleman, wife, two children (one and four years) and nurse; private parlor and bedroom adjoining required; good table indispensable; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., M. E. R., Box 149 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEman and wife in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, from about the 1st of October. Address, stating location, terms, &c., B. A., Box No. 111 Times Office.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED CITY and country; desirable locations promptly filled; leave particulars at No. 678 Broadway; moderate charges for sending boarders; satisfaction guaranteed. Boarders directed free.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; only $25 a week; in the first-class house, No. 140 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a good neighborhood below 23d-st., two rooms or room and bed-room on second floor. Address, stating terms, S., Box No. 4,510 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a good neighborhood, for two gentlemen. Address, stating terms, M. E., Box No. 4,105 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 45 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR TWO or three gentlemen to rent rooms in a private residence, without board; excellent location; immediate vicinity of hotels and restaurants. No. 20 East 28th-st.

A PLEASANT HOME, IN A COOL and quiet neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Large and small room on second floor, with board; ample closets.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE VILLAGE of Sharon, Conn., three hours from the City by the Harlem Railroad to Amenia Station; scenery beautiful; unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply to L. WHITFORD, Sharon, Conn., or to the proprietor of the Gladstone House, Madison-av. and 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ADULT persons can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board in a private family residing on a farm; beautifully located on the banks of the river at Catskill; terms moderate. Address T. W. R., Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS SEEKing recreation and the benefits of the salt water, will find good accommodations a short distance from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—GLEN COVE.—Desirable rooms at a private boarding-house, delightfully situated on the Sound, within fifteen minutes' drive of the depot and landing. Apply at 78 Gold-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort, $3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER. RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel. THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SEA BATHING.—THE WATCH HILL House, at Watch Hill, R. I., commanding the finest position on the point, together with nearly all the grounds, opened for the reception of guests on the 3d of July. It is easy of access by steamboats to Stonington, or railroad to Stonington or Westerly. Table of the best, and terms moderate. S. H. BURGESS.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:30 A. M., mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick; and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Graycourt and Way, at 3:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way. Returning, will leave at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 8 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 13 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON, THE LAURI AND CLODOCHE TROUPES.
LAST WEEK OF SINBAD, THE SAILOR, WITH ITS GREAT CAST, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, ARRAH-NA-POGUE, WITH A STAR CAST.
DAN BRYANT, DOMINICK MURRAY, ROSE EYTINGE, JOSEPHINE FIDDES, &c.
And many artistes of Metropolitan Fame.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND EFFECTS ALL NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES, AND TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.
Every evening at 8, POLICE SPY. Every afternoon at 2, SPIRIT FIEND.
Positively last week of R. EDDY.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. SAM RYAN.
SPECIAL—MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, the beautiful WORRELL SISTERS and entire burlesque company in LALLA ROOKH—LALLA ROOKH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 27, AT 8.
1. Fantasie, "Masaniello"....Auber
2. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," (new)....Strauss
3. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"....Wagner
4. Polka, "Concert Haus," (new)....Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Poliuto"....Donizetti
6. Concert Overture, Op. 7....Rietz
7. Cavatina, "Robert, toi que j'aime." Solo for Cornet-a-Piston....Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Petitionen," (new)....Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Freyschutz"....Weber
10. Overture, "Semiramis"....Rossini
11. Polka, "Whirlwind." Solo for Cornet-a-Piston. Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schneiden," (new)....Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending, on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 5, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 5, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 5, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS F. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 41 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.
MARY L. BUCKLIN, FREDERICK C. FARLEY, } Administrators.
ap6-law6mTu*

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.
Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS M'F'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SIXTH WEEK. SIXTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE ______.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS COUNTESS DE LISLE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CARTOUCHE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE PRINCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAPT. ST. LEON.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CLARISSE DELLVILLE.
SATAN IN PARIS. SATAN IN PARIS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Notice.—In compliance with repeated applications at the Box Office, the management respectfully announce the reproduction for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND ONE MATINEE of the beautiful play of EAST LYNNE ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
In rehearsal THE SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION.
G. L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
G. L. FOX (the unrivaled) CLOWN, KIRALFY TROUPE.
HANIOLA, IMRE, BOLOSSY, ELEVEN DANCERS, WITH THE OLYMPIC'S CORPS DE BALLET.
TWO DIVERTISSEMENTS, HARVEST HOME. HUNGARIAN DANCE, AS HERETOFORE.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
More Novelty. Kiralfy's New Comic Dance. Harvest Home. Kiralfys Appear Twice Every Evening. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday.

WALLACK'S.
AUGMENTED ATTRACTION.
W. R. FLOYD, J. H. STODDART, and MISS LIZZIE PRICE.
In conjunction with the Boston Combination, in Boucicault's great drama of THE LONG STRIKE.
Last nights of the burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN, With Stuart Robson and Miss Kittie Blanchard.
LONG STRIKE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Monday evening, Aug. 2, the great Comedian, JOHN E. OWENS, IN "SELF."

BOWERY THEATRE.
Second week of Miss KATE FISHER. Second week of the wonders of the world, HAWLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air.
Miss KATE FISHER in the drama of THE CHILD OF THE SAVANNA and EAGLE EYE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., match $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness; DANIEL PFIFER'S b. m. Lady Thorn; BUDD DOBLE'S b. m. Goldsmith Maid. Cars leave the South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries for course direct every five minutes.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, 223 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avenues, rank as first in the country. For tone, elegance of finish and great durability their instruments more than equal those of all their competitors.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.
Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
450 feet Force-pump Hose, in lengths of 25 feet; and 60 feet Force Suction Hose, in lengths of 6 feet; all 2½ inches diameter in the clear, with couplings complete, of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly's Patent Combination Gum Hose.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,050 pounds White Lead, 500 pounds Yellow Soap, 280 pounds Putty, in bladders; 50 pounds Solder, 50 pounds Soda, 5 pounds Muriatic Acid, 1 box Tin DX., 3 dozen Bath Brick, 2 dozen papers Brads, 1½ inches. The following to be of assorted sizes: 12 dozen Paint Brushes, 3 dozen Sash Tools, 10 dozen Files, 1,500 pounds Round Copper Bar, 25 gross Brass Screws, 2 gross papers Iron and 75 pounds Copper Tacks; and the following, as per samples, to be seen at the Navy-yard: 2 dozen Patent Screw Wrenches, 4 large Hickory Mallets, 1 pair Rigging Screws, 36 yards Jack Chain Brass, 20 Lamps, with chimney-holders, and 48 dozen Lamp Chimneys.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to Supplies, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids be opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 15, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.
Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,000 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.
Also, for 5,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.
Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.
Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."
Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 32,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.
Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 120 feet circular connection between them, being 730 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.
Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 15th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BIRD FOUND NEAR 5TH-AV.—THE owner can have it by proving, and paying for advertisements. Apply to-day. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, Room No. 6, No. [illegible] Broadway.

OUR GREAT PLEASURE GROUND.

Report of the Central Park Commissioners for 1868—The Progress Made and the Improvements Contemplated.

The Board of Commissioners of Central Park have issued their twelfth annual report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868. It contains 164 pages of most interesting matter.

EXPENDITURES, &C.

From it we learn that the total expenditure on account of construction, for the year 1868, was $580,282 12. Much of this sum has been spent for structures of rustic work, including 895 lineal feet settees, 345 lineal feet arbor, 84 lineal feet fence, 3 summer houses, 16 tables, 2 bird houses, 85 bird nests, 1 bee-hive, 1,448 feet of gas pipe, 2,380 of drain pipe, and 865 of water pipe have been laid; 3,701 feet of stone wall have been built or rebuilt, 3,783 feet of base course set, 1,836 feet of walk in the upper end of the Park have been completed, and 99,129 square feet of composition walk laid during the year.

VISITORS TO THE PARK IN 1868.

The whole number of visitors to the Park during the year was: Pedestrians, 3,121,167; equestrians, 71,064; vehicles, 1,209,189. The total expenditure for the year was $269,416 81. The receipts from all sources were $90,427 68. The outlay for musical entertainments, twenty-one of which were given during the year, was $4,373, very little of which sum was contributed by the railway companies. There were sixty-one skating days from Dec. 17, 1867, to March 6, 1868.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS' RETREATS.

The "Springs," north of the "Green," have been for some time opened for public use, and are frequented by numerous visitors. The thermometrical observations show, that during the year 1868 there were rain-falls on 140 given days, which, if continuous, would have amounted to 31 days, 15 hours and 40 minutes; the depth of rain, if aggregated, would have been 50.481 inches. Further efforts are being made for a development of the operations of the thermometrical department, which it is hoped will greatly extend its usefulness. By the close of the present year it is anticipated that the Astronomical Observatory will be so equipped as to give it rank with any existing establishment of this character.

THE PALÆONTOLOGICAL STUDIO

bids fair to be among the chief sources of attraction to the Park. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, Esq., the celebrated Palæontologist, is now engaged in restoring from fossils the models of the extinct animals of this country, and is making rapid progress in the important work he has undertaken. Among the models already completed the most important is that of the great herbivorous lizard, Hadrosaurus, which existed in the cretaceous period of the earth's formation, when it is supposed that the Gulf of Mexico, was prolonged northward to the mouth of the Ohio River, and before the Missouri River had an existence. The entire skeleton of this gigantic creature will be completed in two positions, and will form the nucleus of a geological museum, in connection with the restorations now being made for the Park, which already contains many of the most unique and remarkable specimens of American fossils. Hadrosaurus is twenty-six feet in length and fourteen feet in height.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

are increasing daily, (by donation and otherwise,) and already present material for pleasurable study. The bird specimens alone amount to 122. There are also valuable collections of animals, wild and domestic, and reptiles, from both our own and foreign countries.

The green-house at St. Vincent's Gardens is well filled with plants and flowers, mostly presented by our citizens; among them are many valuable specimens. 6,875 evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs have been planted during the year, and also 6,192 bulbous and herbaceous plants.

The gallery of statuary at the chapel of St. Vincent is much visited. Among the prominent pieces of sculpture to be seen here is the celebrated statue of the Indian Hunter, in bronze, heroic size, which was presented to the Park by a committee of gentlemen in behalf of the subscribers to the "Indian Hunter Fund." This admirable art specimen, by J. Q. A. WARD, sculptor, so truly American in subject, ranks among the best examples of the plastic art, for its bold and vigorous treatment and its truthful delineation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARK VICINAGE.

The Commissioners report that great progress has not been made in laying out additional streets in the section of the island north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, committed to their care by the law of 1865, for the reason that "the subject of connections with the County of Westchester, by tunnels or bridges, and of the streets or roads leading to them on both sides of the Harlem River is involved." No general plan of roads in Westchester County leading toward the City has yet been made, and these cannot be provided for without a careful examination of the Westchester side, which the Board has no authority to make. Work has been begun on the public drive from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and the grading and regulating of this capacious avenue is being prosecuted with all due speed. The regulating and grading of Eighty-first-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, are completed, and great progress has been made in grading Seventh-avenue, north of the Park, to the width of 150 feet, as also in the case of Sixth-avenue, north of the Park. The opening of Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street will be proceeded with as soon as the Supreme Court confirms the report of the Commissioners appointed to estimate and assess the benefit and damage arising from the proposed improvements. A public square on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, has been laid out, and also a street extending across the west side of it, for the purpose of affording a more capacious entrance to the Park at that point. On the application of the Board, the Supreme Court lately appointed Commissioners for the opening of a public square or plaza, in which are to be comprised the important public works situated at the end of High Bridge, viz.: the reservoir, the tower for high service of Croton water, and the building for the necessary pumping machinery. This will facilitate access to these works, and at the same time provide an open pleasure ground, and aid in developing the adjoining property.

THE GATES.

The following are the names and locations of the gates by which the Park is entered:

Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street—Scholar's Gate.

Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street—Artist's Gate.

Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street—Artisan's Gate.

Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street—Merchant's Gate.

Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second-street—Womens' Gate.

Eighth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street—Hunter's Gate.

Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street—Mariner's Gate.

Eighth-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street—Gate of All Saints.

Eighth-avenue and One Hundredth-street—Boys' Gate.

Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street—Strangers' Gate.

Fifth-avenue and Seventy-second-street—Childrens' Gate.

Fifth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street—Miner's Gate.

Fifth-avenue and Ninetieth-street—Engineer's Gate.

Fifth-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street—Woodman's Gate.

Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street—Girls' Gate.

Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street—Pioneer's Gate.

Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street—Farmer's Gate.

Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street—Warrior's Gate.

Decision in the Polhemus-Stanley Case.

The case of POLHEMUS vs. STANLEY, which has, at different times within the past year, occupied the attention of the Essex Circuit Court, was before Judge DEPUE yesterday on a motion for a new trial, the case having been decided by the jury at the last term in favor of the defendant. The case grew out of a judgment against ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, a merchant and miner who formerly held a large amount of property situated in different parts of the State. Before the judgment was obtained PHILLIPS' property had been sold out under confessions of judgment made by PHILLIPS to JOHN G. STANLEY, WM. B. STANLEY and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York. POLHEMUS claimed that these judgments were fraudulently obtained and contested them in favor of his own, which was for the amount of $17,000. Two trials were had, one in the October term of last year, when the jury disagreed, and one in the Spring term of the present year. The jury, in the latter trial, which occupied nearly two weeks, affirmed the validity of the judgments held by STANLEY and his associates. Judge DEPUE yesterday confirmed this verdict by denying the motion for a new trial, and directed the amount of money, $11,500, for which PHILLIPS' property had been sold, under the prior judgments, to be paid to the defendants.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Association.

A large number of the members of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association met at the Wigwam in West Forty-sixth-street last evening. On convening it was found that the Association room was in possession of a concert club, who had hired it for the occasion, through a misunderstanding as to the time appointed for the political gathering. The Association immediately adjourned subject to the call of the President. At the next meeting a special committee selected to confer with all the Republican Associations in the Ninth Congressional District in regard to the charge of nepotism alleged against Assessor KETCHUM will render a report of their investigation, which is expected with considerable interest by the Association.

MURDER BY A MADMAN.

Desperate Freaks of a Lunatic—He Seizes a Mail Wagon—Delivers its Contents—Attacks a Family Driving on the Highway—Successfully Resists the Attempt of Several Men to Arrest Him, and Stabs One of Them.

WILLIAM BUCK was murdered at Succasunna Plains, New-Jersey, on Friday night last, under most singular circumstances, by a lunatic named JOHN BRUEN. It appears that BRUEN had for several years been periodically insane in the heated weather of Summer, and that at these times his conduct had been uncontrollably violent. On Friday morning last he left his home in Madison, while suffering under one of his attacks of insanity, and took passage by the mail train on the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown. The conductor of the train, before it arrived at Madison, discovered that BRUEN had neither money nor a ticket, and he put him off the train at the Morristown Depot. BRUEN rushed frantically through the depot, and, as if determined to have a ride in some sort of conveyance, jumped into the mail wagon, which was standing near the depot, and drove away. He was familiar with the town and drove directly to the Post Office, where he threw out the mail-bags. He then started to drive away again but the crowd who surrounded the Post Office door, seeing that he was not the regular carrier, and noticing his excited conduct, attempted to arrest him. But he escaped after a determined struggle, and ran out on the road leading to Succasunna Plains.

Toward evening Mr. ROBERT SHAW, the station agent of the Chester Railroad at Succasunna Plains, was driving toward the station, accompanied by his wife, on his return from Morristown, when he was suddenly overtaken by young BRUEN. The lunatic came stealthily up behind the wagon and leaping into the box attempted to climb over the top, which was thrown back. Mr. SHAW urged on his horse at a desperate rate of speed to escape the determined attempts of the madman to climb over into the forward part of the wagon, and struggled with his assailant to throw him out. He struck BRUEN several blows with the butt of his heavy whip, but the latter persisted in his efforts to obtain a place in front. The wagon top finally gave way, and the lunatic fell to the ground. Arrived at the village in which he resides, SHAW stopped at a hotel, and was relating the circumstances of his strange adventure on the mountain when young BRUEN entered. SHAW had no idea that BRUEN was unsound, and he opened a dispute with him. Hard words passed between them. BRUEN stayed for some time, manifesting no intention of leaving. Mr. SHAW, after awhile, quietly left the hotel and repaired to the residence of a Justice of the Peace. A few moments' consultation with him resulted in the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of BRUEN. The constable to whom the warrant thus issued had been given, immediately went in search of the lunatic, and at about 9:30 in the evening, came into contact with him. An effort was made to arrest him. BRUEN resisted with such strength and vigor that he for some time baffled the united exertions of the half dozen men who contended against him. A long and desperate struggle, however, resulted in his fall. His captors now made an effort to tie his hands. While preparations were in progress he succeeded in wresting himself from the grasp of those who held him down, and sprang to his feet. Almost simultaneously with his rise from the ground he drew a long jack-knife from his pocket and threatened to stab the first man who should again attempt to put hands upon him. The fierce firmness which his words and manner bespoke intimidated his captors, and no second attempt was made to take him into custody. When BRUEN seemed to have satisfied himself that his threat had accomplished its intended intimidation he turned on his heel and walked deliberately away.

He had not proceeded many steps before a young man engaged in his father's store near by, named WM. BUCK, stepped out upon the road, and with the evident intention of assisting in his arrest, walked rapidly toward the retreating man. When he had got almost up with him, BRUEN turned suddenly about and buried the long blade of his jack-knife into the breast of his pursuer. The stabbed man retreated a few paces, crying "he has stabbed me;" then fell. Those who had attempted but unsuccessfully to arrest BRUEN, lifted his prostrate victim from the ground and carried him into his father's house.

The news of the fatal encounter spread like wildfire among the people of the neighborhood. A consultation was held and a number of the best men sent in pursuit of the savage lunatic. These soon encountered him. An attempt was made to capture him, a fearful struggle ensued, and it was not until he had been knocked down three times with a bludgeon, that his capture was effected. He was taken to Morristown and committed to jail.

In the meanwhile young BUCK was sinking rapidly. At 11 o'clock he lost the power of speech. In two hours and a half afterwards, during which he suffered unutterable agony, he was a corpse.

The affair has created a feeling of profound sorrow in the places where the lunatic and his victim resided.

Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening was specially interesting, as the delegates to the Portland Convention gave their views and experiences in regard to it. In the absence of Mr. W. E. DODGE, Mr. SELLEW presided.

The first gentleman who addressed the Association, which was very largely attended, was Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Brooklyn. He said that the Convention was the largest ever held, and the happiest in the harmony of its proceedings. Among the important topics considered was that of the value of buildings, the best way of raising funds, how to treat the German element, and the necessity of personal consecration to the work.

Mr. PATTEN, of the Eastern Branch, gave some incidents of his journey to Portland. It happened that one car on the train, when near the city, was occupied almost entirely by delegates, who united in singing sacred songs till they reached their destination—an unusual sound on a railway.

Mr. D. W. GLASS, of Baltimore, Mr. SHIPP, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Mr. READ, of Steubenville, gave their impressions of the Convention as an assembly where denominations could not be distinguished. Mr. JAMES STOKE, of New-York, said it was a most practical Convention—the entire business was conducted in an efficient manner, and that its effects on the people of Portland must have been more than casual or temporary. Mr. LEE, of New-York, mentioned the liberality of the assembly, how it had contributed to the fund for establishing associations throughout the country; this year $5,000. For the Southern field $1,800 were raised.

Mr. JOYCE spoke quite earnestly as having been impressed with the unanimity of the Convention.

Mr. R. R. MCBURNEY closed with some observations on the church where they met and on the enthusiasm of the entire body.

All the speakers referred in very complimentary terms to the satisfactory and efficient manner in which Mr. DODGE presided over the Convention.

These brief speeches were attentively listened to, and the Association adjourned, with increased encouragement to pursue its important work.

The Texas Floods—Appeal in Behalf of the Sufferers.

The following appeal for aid for the sufferers by the late flood in the Colorado district of Texas has been received from the Executive Committee of the State.

Any donations, which may be sent to the care of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway, will be promptly forwarded to the Committee.

Whereas, the sad intelligence is reaching us daily and hourly of the great destruction of property caused by the late floods in the Colorado and other rivers of our State, leaving the people of the overflowed districts in many cases destitute of the necessaries of life as well as the means of procuring them; the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston, in conjunction with our fellow-citizens, have deemed it proper to inaugurate a plan whereby means may be procured to relieve as far as practicable their suffering fellow-citizens.

To this end the undersigned have been appointed a Central Executive Committee to communicate with you. We know that our appeal will meet with a hearty and prompt response. Texans have ever been ready to relieve the distresses of their fellow-men. Thousands of our people, but yesterday, in affluence and prosperity, ready themselves to assist those in want, have been made poor and destitute by the inscrutable ways of Providence, "which are past finding out." It now remains for you who have been spared these afflictions to come forward as near as may be to the succor of these, our stricken people, in this the day of their dire calamity.

To relieve their suffering, immediate and efficient aid is necessary, and we confidently call upon you in the name of common humanity to come promptly to the work. Organize committees forthwith in every county of the State. Money, money in abundance, will be required to place the sufferers in a condition that will enable them again to become producers instead of consumers.

The undersigned Executive Committee are prepared to receive directly or indirectly or through several the ward committees appointed for that purpose, all donations intended for the object above indicated: F. A. McMahan, F. R. Lubbock, A. C. McKeen, John Ficke, W. Richardson, J. W. Jockusch, C. H. Jordan, Samuel A. Edgerley.

All communications intended for the Executive Committee should be addressed to the Secretary of the same, SAMUEL A. EDGERLEY.

The La Grange (Texas) *New Era* of the 16th inst., gives a partial list of losses sustained by the business of that town by the recent floods. The total amount is $42,245. The *New Era* says:

"These losses are but a drop in the bucket to the immense loss sustained by the sweeping away of fences, corn cribs, stables, horses and houses. And again, the loss of these is small in comparison with the immense loss sustained by the destruction of the finest corn and cotton crop that has grown in the valley of the Colorado for years. We fear the greatest loss is yet to come. The flooding of the country, and the rank vegetation rotting in the hot sun, is almost certain to produce disease and death. There is much distress, and we fear there will be much more as the results of this overflow."

The Colorado *Citizen*, of the 15th, estimates that at least one-third of the crops of those counties bordering the Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers have been destroyed. A large number of cattle and other stock have been drowned, fences and buildings swept away, houses inundated and furniture demolished. No one was drowned here that we know of, but we learn that WILSON WOOD, Drumgoole, wife and two children were drowned in the vicinity of Eagle Lake. At present the waters slowly recede, the river having fallen about six feet. Many of the families have removed to their dwellings, though the water yet swims a horse in the western part of the town.

The *Citizen* learns that the Guadalupe River has overflowed its banks and ruined about one-third of the crops in the counties bordering that stream."

Hudson City Disaster—Continuation of the Inquest over Victims.

Coroner WARREN, last evening, at Palisade Hotel, in Hudson City, resumed his inquest over the bodies of the men killed by the falling of St. Joseph's Cathedral arch in Hudson City on Wednesday last.

Roger Tighe, the son of one of the men killed, testified that he was a mason by trade, and that he had worked at St. Joseph's; the arches had been weakened by the rain; deponent suggested to Mr. Whyte that there should be a brace from the vestry-room to where the altar is to be erected—that is to where the pillar gave way.

William Sewell testified that he was the architect of the building; that the piers were sufficient to support the weight they were required to bear; that the mason-work was too green to justify the knocking away of the scaffolding; that it ought to have stood, in his judgment, for some time longer, but that he thought Mr. Andrews, the boss mason, was, in his judgment, perfectly competent for the business he had undertaken.

Roger Tighe, recalled, testified that in his judgment the arch fell because the pillars were not competent to support the weight upon them; Mr. Andrews ordered the arches struck; the masonry had not had time to set, on account of the rain.

After the evidence of two more witnesses had been taken the inquest was adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Auction Sales for the Year.

The following returns of sales for the year ending June 30, 1869, have been made by auctioneers of groceries, cotton, &c., in this City:

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

June, 1868	$414,077 36	February	$430,075 [illegible]
August	303,940 97	March	307,085 32
September	279,280 26	April	769,415 [illegible]
October	321,384 62	May	290,547 60
November	268,434 27	June	253,514 60
December	408,061 79		
January, 1869	358,361 07	Total	$5,367,528 12

MINTURNS, BROWN & CO.

July, 1868	$201,383 00	February	$332,782 00
August	78,120 00	March	442,038 00
September	73,067 00	April	297,540 00
October	38,303 00	May	278,251 00
November	39,675 00	June	321,348 00
December	126,520 00		
January, 1869	206,888 00	Total	$2,419,227 00

L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO.

July, 1868	$28,261 00	February	$123,340 00
August	45,345 00	March	242,631 00
September	123,330 00	April	304,150 00
October	162,134 00	May	116,157 00
November	55,701 00	June	61,425 00
December	122,107 00		
January, 1869	65,789 00	Total	$1,427,193 00

JOHN NEILSON & NEILSON BROTHERS.

July, 1868	$28,016 00	February	$20,570 00
August	42,775 00	March	22,556 00
September	15,170 00	April	70,758 00
October	17,382 00	May	62,345 00
November	21,871 00	June	35,672 00
December	25,777 00		
January, 1869	19,333 00	Total	$128,108 00

FELLS & CO.

July, 1868	$45,223 00	February	$63,543 00
August	117,223 00	March	150,762 00
September	78,657 00	April	121,104 00
October	124,963 00	May	60,062 00
November	32,697 00	June	124,230 00
December	23,731 00		
January, 1869	122,360 00	Total	$1,152,396 00

H. J. PARKER.

July, 1868	$17,421 00	February	$79,240 00
August	24,635 00	March	40,275 00
September	23,334 00	April	97,815 00
October	57,414 00	May	67,966 00
November	142,298 00	June	52,075 00
December	112,192 00		
January, 1869	110,096 00	Total	$886,175 00

BURDETT DENNIS & CO.

July, 1868	$19,310 00	February	$57,630 00
August	11,070 00	March	64,420 00
September	20,480 00	April	116,880 00
October	42,070 00	May	94,410 00
November	29,310 00	June	70,640 00
December	66,700 00		
January, 1869	86,380 00	Total	$679,800 00

GERARD BETTS & CO.

July, 1868	No return	February	$43,892 00
August	No return	March	18,800 00
September	No return	April	20,311 00
October	$5,303 00	May	17,094 00
November	6,461 00	June	18,094 00
December	10,970 00		
January, 1869	20,924 00	Total	$178,426 00

A Young Man Crushed Between Two Trains of Cars.

As a train on the South Side Railroad was entering the depot foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, yesterday forenoon, a passenger, named JOHN TAPPEN, jumped off before it stopped, and being caught between it and an outgoing train, was terribly crushed. The young man is a son of the Vice-President of the road. Hopes are entertained of the unfortunate man's recovery by his father.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN READ, aged 10 years, of No. 614 West Forty-seventh-street, was playing on a pile of lumber yesterday at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, when some lumber fell on him and fractured his skull, the wound being pronounced fatal by the physician who was called.

JAMES CANNAN, aged 19 months, yesterday fell from the second-story window of No. 455 West Thirty-third-street to the sidewalk, but singularly enough was only slightly injured.

About 6 o'clock last evening JOHN MOORE, aged 19 years, and residing at No. 304 East Fortieth-street, fractured his skull by falling from a second story window of the stable No. 304 East Fortieth-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Westchester.

Justice WM. E. WEEKS held an inquest at East Mount Vernon on Sunday last, upon the body of a German by the name of HETTROCK, who had died very suddenly. It appeared that the deceased at an early hour on Sunday morning, while lying in bed gave a loud shriek and immediately afterward either rolled or sprang out of bed and called for his wife and children one after another. A daughter, after going into the room, started for medical assistance, but before she had proceeded many yards from the house her father was a corpse. The jury rendered a verdict that disease of the heart was the cause of his death.

Brooklyn.

In accordance with an order from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. R. D. BOGART has been turned over to the authorities of the Navy-yard to be tried by court-martial for embezzlement.

The Water Board is about to do $430,000 worth of sewerage in various streets of the city.

There were nearly 70,000 visitors at Prospect Park last week.

An unknown boy about 15 years old was shot dead at High Ground Park yesterday afternoon by VALENTINE STOCK, one of a party who were shooting at a target. STOCK was arrested and locked up in the Forty-ninth Sub-precinct Station-house.

South Portland-avenue, from DeKalb to Atlantic-avenue, is to be laid with Nicolson pavement immediately.

JAMES PEYTON, MICHAEL MCCARTY, JAS. FIELD and JNO. WATKINS were taken before Justice WALSH yesterday on the charge of having been engaged in a number of burglaries. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-Jersey.

The Young Men's Christian Association of West Hoboken and Hudson City, held the first of their open-air services, on Sunday, at the junction of Paterson plank road and Palisade-avenue. The Association proposes to hold similar services every Sunday evening throughout the season.

The potteries at Trenton have resumed work, after a period of idleness lasting nearly five months. The employes receive an advance of five per cent. on their former wages, and future disputes between the employers and the employed are to be adjudged by a referee.

The Essex Board of Assessors met in Newark yesterday morning. The total valuation of the county was fixed at $94,318,600. The return from Newark was as follows: Real estate, $51,786,200; personal, $22,085,150; indebtedness, $1,812,514; total, $72,088,486. The amount of county tax is $430,780, and the per centage was fixed at 43½. Last year it was 37¼.

The Assessors of Gloucester County value the taxable property at $12,500,000, on which they have levied $35,561 for State and County taxes, or about a quarter of one per cent.

There are in circulation counterfeit $100 bills on the First National Bank of Jersey City. In the imitation notes there are five black lines and four white spaces which form the shading under the words "this note." The genuine notes have only four black lines and three white spaces.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called at 10 A. M. by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3396—Bartel vs. Blinks.	3419—Heerbrandt vs. Javon.
3398—Crowell vs. Crispin.	3419—Wortendyke vs. Gurnee.
3405—Rowing vs. Carrington.	3420—Wild vs. Walton.
3409—Buchanan vs. O'Neil.	3421—Curley vs. Cumings.
3410—Solomon vs. Gentil.	
3417—Baker vs. Keeler.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
41—J. W. Weith et al. vs. Bank of N. Carolina.	189—Bopp vs. Schott.
44—H. Blish et al. vs. Koller et al.	190—Same vs. Same.
95—Tucker et al. vs. Union Telegraph Co.	192—McQuade vs. Isaacs.
112—Hughes vs. Cohen.	194—Crummy vs. Hagan et al.
126—Nelson vs. Blanchfield.	196—Conklins vs. Schwalbach.
135—Spratt vs. Gilleteon.	201—Giraud vs. Posnanovich.
165—Nelson vs. Blanchfield.	204—Quidort vs. Arnault.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 26—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼, both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83¼. The Stock market is steady; Eries, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 26.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87¼@87⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 26—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d.@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d. ₱ cental.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.

Tallow, 46s. 3d. for American. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Monday, July 26—1 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour: Consols, for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼@93⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1862, quiet at 83¼; Illinois Central Shares, 94¼; Eries, 19. The Stock market is generally quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 26—1 P. M.

California Wheat has advanced to 10s. 7d. ₱ cental. Lard is flat. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Monday, July 26.

Cotton opens firmer at 150f.@[illegible] ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LONDON, Monday, July 26—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 83¼; Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 26—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closes at 12¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 12⅝d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 1,200 bales. Breadstuffs are firm but unchanged. Tallow is firm but unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, July 26—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Monday, July 26.

Petroleum is firm but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 26.

United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 87¼.

HAVRE, Monday, July 26.

Cotton closed active for both on the spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 25.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending last night: SUGAR firmer and in improved demand, with a large business at unchanged quotations; Nos. 10 to 12, 8¼@8¾ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, 9¼@10¼ reals; the total exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas were, to foreign countries, 46,000 boxes and 4,000 hhds.; to the United States, 4,000 boxes and 1,500 hhds.; the stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas is 342,000 boxes and 6,000 hhds. Molasses Sugar dull at 6¼@6¾ reals; Muscovadoes quiet; inferior or common Refining, 6¾ reals; fair to good Refining, 7¼@7¾ reals; grocery grades, 8@9¼ reals. LARD dull; in tierces, 19¼c. ₱ lb.; in tins, 21¼c. FLOUR firm; Spanish, [illegible]; American, [illegible]. BUTTER lower at 28c.@40c. HAMS quoted at 16¼c. PETROLEUM is advancing; quoted in bbls., 4 reals; in tins, 4¾@5 reals ₱ gallon. HAMS advancing; Common Salted, 22c.; Sugar-cured, 25c. LUMBER—Yellow Pine firm at $22; White Pine quiet at $28 ₱ thousand. SHOOKS dull; Box, 5¼@5 reals; hhd, 18 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS dull at $2 25. HOOPS—14 ft. long, shaved, are in demand at $50 ₱ thousand; 12 ft. long, dull at [illegible]. FREIGHTS—Per box of Sugar to United States, $1 25; per hhd. of Sugar, $7@$8; per hhd. Molasses, $5 75@$4 50; per ton to Falmouth and Orders, 50s. ₱ ton. EXCHANGE—On London, 14@14½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1@1½ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' Sight, in Gold, 1½@2½ ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight, 4@5 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days' Sight, in Currency, 24½@25 ₱ cent. discount; Short Sight, 23 ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 26.

EXCHANGE quiet; 1-10 ₱ cent. off buying, 1-10 ₱ cent. premium selling. FLOUR quiet and advanced 25c.@50c.; sales of Spring Extras at $6 87@$7 50 for Fair to Choice. WHEAT—There is a good speculative request at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 37@$1 38¼; No. 2 at $1 37¼@$1 38. CORN excited; No. 2 advanced 5c.@6½c.; sales of No. 2 at 93c.@96c.; rejected, 88c.@91c.; no grade, 80c.@82c. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2 at 69c.@70c.; rejected, 65¼c.@67c. RYE dull; No. 1, $1 11; No. 2, $1 08. BARLEY firm at $1 20, seller last half of September. HIGHWINES firm at $1 08 with no sales. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $33 50. LARD inactive and nominal. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12¾c.@13¼c. CATTLE steady and firm at $6@$6 50 for Light; $6 87½@$7 50 for Good to Choice; $7 62½@$7 75 for Extra Shipping. Live HOGS active and firm at $8 62½@$8 87½ for Light to Fair; $9@$9 25 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS dull and nominal—Corn, to Buffalo, by steam, 4c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats; 2,900 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 70,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats; 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 26.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 32c.@32½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Fall Extra, $5 87@$6; Choice Extra, $6 75@$6 87½; Double Extra, $6@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$8 75. WHEAT—Best grades firm and unchanged; medium and low grades declined 2c.@3c.; Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 30@$1 37½; Choice to Fancy Red Fall, $1 40@$1 55; Choice White, $1 45@$1 50. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 88c.; Choice White, $1 05; Mixed, in sacks, $1 10; Good to Choice White, $1 05@$1 11. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 25. WHISKY firm at $1 05. PROVISIONS buoyant. Mess PORK, $32 75; dry-salted Shoulders, 13¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c. Choice sugar-cured HAMS, 22c. LARD quiet and nominally unchanged. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $9@$10, the latter for heavy. RECEIPTS—61,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR firmer and higher; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT active and higher, with a supply unequal to the demand; New Red, $1 25@$1 30; New White, $1 45@$1 55. CORN scarce and higher; Ear, 88c. OATS firm; Old, 74c.@76c.; New, 65c.@70c. RYE higher, at 94c.@$1. BARLEY selling at $1 25. COTTON nominally unchanged; none in the market. WHISKY excited and higher; sales at $1 06. PROVISIONS firmer and active. Mess PORK held at $33 50@$34. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 13¼c., loose; 13¼c., packed; Sides firm and quiet at 16c. for Clear Rib, and 17c. for Clear. BACON firm, with an upward tendency; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18⅞c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@24c. LARD held at 19½c.@19¾c. BUTTER firm at 24c.@28c. EGGS, 13c.@14c. GOLD, 137, buying. EXCHANGE dull at par. MONEY easy.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 26.

The receipts of Grain were not reported correctly to-day. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12½c.@12¾c. on Wheat; 10½c.@10¾c. on Corn; 7½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR firmer; sales 200 bbls. Minnesota Spring at $7 50; City-ground Spring 25c. higher. WHEAT excited and higher, with a good demand; sales 20 boat loads; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 44; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 45@$1 46; do., to arrive, $1 45@$1 49; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 48@$1 50; No. 1 Racine, $1 42, at the closing held at $1 47; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 45@$1 46. CORN firmer; sound is scarce; sales 50,000 bushels, by sample, at 93c.; 10,000 bushels kiln-dried at $1 05; 11,000 bushels, by sample, at 96¼c.; held at $1 07@$1 10 for Nos. 2 and 1 at the close. OATS are firm, and selling at 73c. for Western. RYE neglected. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES—None offered; $1 06 was the nominal quotation.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales 2,800 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 67½, and 1,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; the latter generally held at $1 56. CORN very scarce; sales 1,800 bushels, in car lots, at $1 07. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—2,342,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—9,400 bushels Wheat, 1,222,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Monday, July 26.

With a supply of cattle 2,000 head short of last week, and of average quality no better, if as good, the market opened strong and active for Extra, but rather tame for other grades. For the best Kentucky Steers 10c. ₱ lb. live weight, and $1 ₱ head over was realized; the top price was 9¼c. Good butchering Steers, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Medium Weights, 7¼c.@8c.; Texas, 4¼c.; Cherokees, 5¼c. The yards were cleared before the close of the day. SHEEP—The receipts were moderate and prices unchanged. LAMBS were in large supply and the market was fully 1c. lower with sales of Sheep at 4¼c.@7c.; Lambs, 6c.@9c. HOGS—The receipts were large; Fair to Good Illinois, 7¾c.@10¼c.; sales of 285 head of Illinois at $10 20 ₱ 100 lbs., averaging 225 lbs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 26.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 33¼c.@34c. FLOUR steady; low and medium grades firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $10 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT in good demand; receipts large; Prime to Choice Red, $1 55@$1 65. CORN dull; Prime White, $1 04@$1 06; Yellow, $1 08@$1 01. OATS dull; New, 65c.@68c. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18¼c.@19c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 23c.@24c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at $1 10@$1 11.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 26.

WHEAT in good demand at full rates; supply good; best White held $1 75@$1 85; Ambers, $1 50@$1 60; sales, 2 cars Amber State at $1 50@$1 52; and 515 bags at $1 55. RYE scarce and wanted at $1 25@$1 30. CORN active at last week's advance; Prime Western firm at $1 13; unsound, 85c.; sales, 2 cars of Western Mixed to arrive at $1 13. OATS firm at a slight advance; State held 90c.; Western, 82c.@86c.; sales, 70 bags White State Extra at 87c., an extreme.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 26.

COTTON—More doing; Middlings, 33½c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 215 bales; exports, 155 bales. GOLD, 137. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151¼; New-York Sight, ½ ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 40; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN—White, $1 25. OATS, 76c.@77c. BRAN, $1. HAY—Prime, $30. PORK held at $35. BACON, 15¼c., 19c.@19½c. LARD—Tierce, 19¼c.@21c.; Keg, 21¼c.@22¼c. SUGAR firm; Common, 10¼c.; Prime, 12¼c. MOLASSES firm. WHISKY, and COFFEE nominally unchanged.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR steady at $6@$7 50 for Double Extra to fancy brands. WHEAT a shade better; Amber, $1 52 for No. 1, $1 44 for No. 2; Red, $1 35; White Michigan, $1 48. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1, 99c.@$1; No. 2, 97c.; Michigan, 95c. OATS held at 77c. RYE steady; No. 1, $1 10. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—250 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT steady at $1 15@$1 25 for Red and White. CORN steady; shelled, in bulk, 88c. OATS steady; in bulk, 73c. RYE, [illegible]

TOBACCO steady; sales 64 hhds. at $5 80@$11 75. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. HAMS—Fancy sugar-cured, 23½c. LARD, 19¾c. WHISKY firm at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet at $1 42 for No. 1, $1 38½ for No. 2. OATS firm at 70c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 93c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS steady at 4½c. to Buffalo, 5c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 26.

COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 24 bales; exports, 8 bales. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 60. CORN, 92c.@95c. OATS, 82½c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 19¼c.@21¼c. BACON firm—Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, July 26.

The COTTON market dull; sales 50 bales; Low Middling, 30c.; receipts, 8 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 26.

There is no maket for COTTON; receipts, 17 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 26.

COTTON quiet and declined ½c.@1c.; sales, 34 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 33 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 26.

The COTTON market is dull and unchanged; sales, 16 bales; receipts, 16 bales; Middlings, 32½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 26.

Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 38½c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 70@$3. TAR quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR, $5@$5 87½. WHEAT firm at $1 77@$2 50. Legal tenders, 74.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	73
Portland	N. E.	Clear	75
Boston	N. E.	Clear	76
New-York	S. E.	Raining	76
Philadelphia	S. E.	Raining	76
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Raining	76
Wilmington, N. C.	S.	Fair	82
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	77
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	80
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Oswego	S.	Clear	78
Buffalo	S.	Clear	80
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	77
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	73
Louisville	S. W.	Raining	73
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga.	—	Cloudy	77
Savannah	S.	Clear	82
Charleston	N. E.	Raining	83

[Advertisement.]

TAKE IT COOL.—The season is suggestive of KNOX'S Summer Hats. Provided with one of those light and pleasant fabrics, and by the proper exercise of patience, the "stay-at-homes" can manage to get through the heat of July and August very creditably. Of course no reasonable man will leave town without first visiting KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and purchasing one of his Hats. Thus KNOX philanthropically serves and benefits all.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 14	Hamburg	New-York.
China	July 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	July 17	Brest	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	July 27	New-York	Hamburg.
Paraguay	July 27	New-York	London.
Idaho	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	July 29	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 31	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Columbia	July 29	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 29	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Arizona	July 31	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 26—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—H. A. Tucker, T. Gemmell, P. Mooney, Rev. P. L. Campbell, A. Storey, J. T. Bacon, Miss E. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Thaxton and wife, J. H. Taft, Mrs. F. A. Taft, J. H. Taft, Jr., S. Taft, W. N. Taft, C. H. Taft, K. Otis, Mrs. and Miss Otis, Mrs. Sanders, W. Elbeck, lady, 3 children and nurse, A. Ennis, Miss L. Coburn, Miss A. Heptenstall, C. E. Birch, lady, 2 children and nurse, T. Corns and lady, J. Douglas, Dr. J. J. McLaughlin, N. Romanoski, E. Richardson, W. B. Okeson, V. Fitzsimmons, M. R. Kon, W. A. Adkins, J. J. Du Pages, C. J. Wood, E. Clark, A. Murray, C. D. Myers, M. Prince, E. Prince, S. J. Johns and wife, S. McBride, Mrs. Currens, Miss A. Kimball, Miss M. R. Walsh, J. Fitzsimmons, F. W. Ludovici, W. H. Moore, S. Housley, H. Fairweather, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, A. Van Deusen, Mrs. Van Deusen, Miss J. R. Van Deusen, Miss E. Van Deusen, E. R. Harrington, S. Price, L. P. Sutton, S. Bradshaw, P. Smith and wife, J. H. Higgs, Mrs. J. Campbell, Alice Campbell, Archie Campbell, Mr. Cannon, Miss E. Kimball.

JULY 26—*In steamship City of Limerick, from Antwerp.*—Antoni Meade, Mrs. Elisabeth Meade, Mrs. Emma Antoinessen, Master Jean Antoinessen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises. 9 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 00 | Gov. Island.10 40 | Hell Gate..12 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg and Cherbourg; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames. Ship Emerald, Lord, Melbourne, Mailer, Lord & Co. Barks Candide, (Ital.,) Trapani, Gloucester, James Robinson & Co.; Laura Maria, (N. G.,) Albrecht, Cork for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Alpha, (Br.,) Westhaver, Glasgow, J. C. McArthur & Co.; Guisborough, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; J. Ratchford, (Br.,) Phinney, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para, Burdett & Pond.

Schooners E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Philadelphia, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; J. H. Burnett, Crowley, Portland, Snow & Richardson; Chingarora, Rider, Baltimore, C. F. Staples & Co.; Melvina Jane, (Br.,) Graham, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Port Spain, T. E. T. Smith & Co.; J. Mosser, Cutberg, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Fred. Smith, Smith, Oporto, H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Antwerp July 13, with mdse. and 200 passengers to John G. Dale. Had 1 death on the passage; July 25, 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; same date, 347 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship France, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Boston July 23, in ballast to J. Atkins & Co.

Ship Eastern Star, Curtis, of and from Boston July 19, in ballast to Platt & Newton. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Gaetano, (Ital.,) Carson, Boston July 20, in ballast to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Boch, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has been 20 ds. from Cape Sable, with light winds and calms.

Brig Albatross, (of St. John, N. B.,) Boyd, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig Aracaty, (of Liverpool,) Pateridge, Rio Janeiro, 56 ds., with rosewood to L. E. Amsinck & Co., vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Had five men in hospital in Rio Janeiro, one of whom, the mate, Wm. Brooks, a native of Sandwich, Kent County, Eng., died of yellow fever; two remained in hospital; the others sailed with the brig. All well at present.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage; July 20, off Cape Florida, spoke bark Kensington, (Br.,) from Pensacola for Queenstown; 21st, lat. 31, lon. 78, spoke schr. John Coffin, from Pensacola for Boston.

Brig Idaho, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Gordon, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig John Lewis, (of St. John, N. B.,) Carter, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Jane N. Baker, Wilson, Georgetown, D. C., *via* Norfolk, for Bergen Point. July 16, in the Potomac River, was struck by lightning, splitting foretopmast and doing other damage; 19th, during a heavy squall, blew away jib and mainsail, and was obliged to put into Norfolk for repairs.

Schr. Othello, (of Portsmouth,) Eldridge, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal and 5 passengers to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Eastport,) Alley, Hillsboro, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Squire, Timmons, Richmond, Va., 7 ds., with coal, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Ajmeer, (Br.,) Kenyon, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. N. Branscom, Branscom, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Onward, Hadley, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lady Jane, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Lathrop, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriett Newell, Cole, Calais, with lumber to [illegible]

Schr. Helen M. White, Crane, Calais, with lumber to M. J. Hyde.

Schr. Robert Myron, Dunne, Gloucester, with fish to Sweeson & Co.

Schr. Joseph and Franklin, Randolph, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Delmar, Lank, Newbern, 5 ds. with naval stores to J. L. Davis.

Schr. H. W. Thompson, Gaskill, Newbern, 5 ds. with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Plase, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds. with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Webber, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. P. S. Lindsley, Emery, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. S. H. Casy, Small, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber for Athens.

Schr. Mary Matilda, Douglas, Nantucket, with fish to Lamphear & Co.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Maria Ann, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Lyndon, Rossbeck, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pavillion, Clark, Frankfort, with stone to J. Hogan.

Schr. Isabella, Nickerson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Ripple, Conners, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Vail, Tribble, Niantic.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Fall River.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. J. P. Tripp, Chipman, Providence.
Schr. D. S. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Washington, Joline, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Gussie Wilson, Floyd, Winthrop.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. M. M. Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ann, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Joseph, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. Anna, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Elma, Vernard, Northport.
Schr. Morning Star, Boyd, New-Haven.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Clinton.
Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Emma, Hart, Norwalk.
Schr. James K. Polk, Hartling, Bridgeport.
Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Roanoke, Deering, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. James Nelson, Staples, Taunton.
Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Cape Ann.
Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Northport.
Schr. Leocadia, Steelman, Salem.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.
Schr. Governor, Freethy, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. Kedron, McLaughlin, Virginia.
Schr. Esther & Sarah, Kimball, Virginia.
Schr. Susan E. Janeyne, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. Wave, Madison, Virginia.
Sloop Geo. H. Smith, Mott, Virginia.
Sloop Harvest, Norwood, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; ship Richard Busteed, Liverpool; bark Malta, Cardiff; schr. W. C. Hall, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Arr. steamer George Washington, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia; schrs. W. L. Springs, New-York; A. E. Glover, Boston.

Sld. schrs. Sea Pet, for Baltimore; Adolph Hugel, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—Passed out, ship Macauley, Bordeaux.

Sld. brig Sympathetic, for New-York.

In the Roads, barks Pepita and Aristedes, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Arr. schr. John L. Merrill, from New-York.

Cld. brig Stadt Basel, for Rio Janeiro; schr. Central America, New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—Sld. steamship Volunteer, for New-York.

Arr. 25th, steamship Empire, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, from Liverpool via Queenstown July 15, which arrived at an early hour Monday, reports: 16th inst., off Money weights, passed steamship Russia, bound up channel; same date, 12 miles E. of Bally Cotton, passed steamship Helvetia, bound up channel; 17th, lat. 51 26, lon. 15 18, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; same date, lat. 51 03, lon. 42 08, passed a N. G. steamer, bound E.; 25th, 197 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; 185 miles from Sandy Hook, steamship France, do. for do.; 180 miles from Sandy Hook, steamship Britannia, do. for Glasgow.

The steam scow Hannibal, which struck on the sunken pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River, and sunk, has been raised by the wrecking steamer John Fuller, and now lies at the foot of Fortieth-street. The H. sustained but slight damage.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—The steamship Nebraska, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

HAVRE, July 26.—The steamship Colla, from New-York for London, arrived at this port to-day.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, July 26.—A collision occurred in the Baltic last night between two steamers, both belonging to Hull. One of the vessels sank, and 23 of her passengers and crew were drowned.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being, in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 462, July 26, 1869.
69, 3, 13, 67, 49, 77, 35, 51, 32, 11, 16, 20, 6, 21.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 480, July 26, 1869.
17, 53, 16, 20, 49, 61, 38, 68, 24, 50, 59, 51.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 473, July 26, 1869.
68, 54, 11, 48, 49, 74, 19, 78, 7, 65, 64, 12, 9, 67.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 474, July 26, 1869.
17, 64, 19, 45, 49, 30, 59, 55, 25, 41, 40, 13.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. [illegible]

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES IN FRANCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS PAPERS

OF WONDERFUL CURES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLICS, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, TWENTY DROPS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, IN A TUMBLER OF THE SEINE WATER AND OTHER DRINKING WATERS CONTAINING LARGE QUANTITIES OF CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, MAGNESIUM, LIMESTONE AND OTHER DIURETIC AND DIARRHETIC CONSTITUENTS, THAT RUNS THROUGH THE SYSTEM LIKE QUICKSILVER, CAUSING THE MOST PAINFUL DISCHARGES FROM THE BOWELS AND BLADDER, PROTECTS ALL WHO DRINK OF THESE WATERS FROM PAIN, INCONVENIENCE AND CONTINUED DRAINING, EITHER FROM THE BOWELS OR URINARY PASSAGES.

GREAT CURE OF OVARIAN TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH BY RADWAY' SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Some weeks since trustworthy information was sent us of the marvelous cures effected by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in Paris, of persons suffering painful discharges from the bowels and urinary passages, caused by the drinking of the Seine and other waters, and of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colics, &c., and diabetes, urinary diarrhœa, weakness, irritation and inflammation of the bladder, by diluting twenty drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a tumbler of water. The Ready Relief used in this way proved not only a sure cure, stopping the most severe pain in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, but was found to be a more strengthening tonic, appetizing and delightfully refreshing beverage than the best French brandies or bitters. As a further evidence of the superior excellence of Dr. Radway's remedies, and the wonderful success they are meeting with in France, especially Paris, the home of medical genius and the city of modern sciences, where the most eminent of American physicians go to complete their medical knowledge, we prescept the following unsolicited and free-will testimonial of the great curative virtues of Dr. Radway's remedies, from the

CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE,

Published at No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris, July 13, 1869.

It will be seen by this report that Radway's Ready Relief has cured "Asiatic Cholera;" RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, "CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA;" Radway's Pills, "the best purgative and corrector of the system."

These simple medicines have outcured and achieved a complete conquest over the best medical skill in Paris, in fact of the world. Dr. Radway would here state that the following testimonial was published without his knowledge, never having correspondence or business with said newspaper, and the publication of the same in the *Gazette* he can only attribute to the sincere regards of the publishers for the "Public Good." The great success of these remedies in Paris, where our American doctors go to perfect themselves in medical knowledge, leave them very far in the rear. Radway's Remedies beat the instructors of our medical men. Read the testimony:

"THE EFFICACY OF ROOTS AND HERBS.

The march of experimental science, since the beginning of the present century, is something astonishing. The great treasury of nature has been opened, and though we have but just put our hands on what lies under the lid, we have seen enough to infer what is below, and what is yet in store for us.

The dark ages wasted much time in strife and ignorance, and were still infants in the march of improvement, but better things are daily dawning upon us. Thus, to confine our attention to our walk of improvement in science, what strides have been made toward purifying our vitality and improving our medical treatment. The Romans, it is true, had found the salutary virtues of water, and used it freely. But water is only one (and a great one) among a thousand auxiliary powers that lie neglected at our feet.

We are just beginning to wake up to the fact that every root and grass at our feet has virtues beyond price. Yet the very dog and cat might have taught us the truth; and now civilized man has often to go to the savage to receive the secret of some wondrous power in a neglected herb.

Happy man to have reached a day when the sanguinary and poisonous phase of mineral drugging is nearly over. It is evident that a milder vegetarian materia medica will soon supersede it; and the remark of Napoleon I. to Dr. Corvisart, 'You have killed more men than I have,' will not be applicable to future leeches.

We have been led to these reflections by considering Dr. RADWAY'S new and admirable discovery, which appears destined to supersede much of the misery and mischief caused by what has hitherto been called Medical Treatment. It would exceed our limits to expatiate on all that it has been proved to do; but we may add that ample experience has now shown that consumption and scrofula, even in aggravated forms, give way before it, and that it has the rare power of dissolving calculi.

Then, again, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sure cure for cholera, and will stop the most violent pain, either internal or external, in from one to twenty minutes. Nor can the charge of imperfect testing be applied to it, for it was tried throughout the war, both as a preventive and cure of all malignant and malarious fevers, dysentery, colds and rheumatisms, and the results was marked success.

Then, again, RADWAY'S PILLS are a perfect boon to a large class of invalids, for they are both a purgative and corrective.

One of these pills used as a dinner pill insures a good digestion, and will cure dyspepsia.

We may add, for the interest of those in Europe ignorant of the matter:

That the secret of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent in curing Consumption and Scrofula, of dissolving Tumors, Calculi, Stone, Gall Stone, is its Resolving properties of melting away, so to speak, of hard substances; of its supplying the blood with the constituents of life, vigor, strength, richness and purity, and enabling this great source of life to hold in solution all its constituents. It is not an accidental discovery of simples, gathered at random by inexperienced persons, but a scientific combination of vegetable substances yielding great medicinal properties—culled from the vegetable kingdom by experienced botanists, and subject to the tests of the most searching and powerful chemical analysis—and combined and selected by the most careful hands to secure perfect harmony of the ingredients in accordance of their PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS; in fact, it is the most scientific combination of ingredients, possessing medicinal or remedial properties of the vegetable kingdom in vogue. Truly has Dr. Radway, of New-York, given to the Old World in his Ready Relief and Sarsaparillian Resolvent the nucleus of a new system of medicine.

That it is entirely composed of ROOTS and HERBS.

That it is in such repute in America that it has large laboratories in New-York and at Montreal.

In short, it appears full time that the attention of Europe should be directed to this great advocate in medical treatment, which amounts to almost a revolution, overthrowing the *ancien régime* of mineral poisons and violent purgatives.

It would occupy too much space to dwell on the valuable additions to medical knowledge and *materia medica* that have been first condemned as quackery, and ultimately received with open arms. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; that of Peruvian bark; that of the stethescope; and countless others, have been at first ridiculed and scouted, and then adopted.

So with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The evidence of its efficacy is full and before the public. It is amply sufficient to prove that it is the policy of the public to adopt it generally. Medicine is no longer a secret art, to be confined to the sanctuary of the initiated. A knowledge of the healing art is open to all who choose to inquire. Corporate bodies have often proved impediments to great improvements, and it would be well for mankind if, in this great question, they would examine for themselves, and test the truth by results."

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries, or bowels; the knife had been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions. The known ingredients of Dr. Radway's Resolvent were claimed by Sir Benj. Brodie—used in their crude form, uncombined, to possess the power of dissolving stone in the bladder—and curing all irritations of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, of correcting and checking great and involuntary discharges of water, and now in the present improved and scientific combination of these ingredients in the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, it will more effectually cure and remove Tumors and all other hard substances.

It is called RESOLVENT, for it discusses and melts away Tumors, Nodes, Hard Swellings, Lumps, Concretions, in the Joints, Groin, Testes, Bladder, Kidneys, &c., and will save the patient the painful necessity of undergoing operations of the surgeon's knife.

The following letter or certificate of cure was received on the 20th day of July, 1869. The lady is unknown to us, but she is well known in Beverly, Mass.; those interested can write her, and make inquiries of her status of the Selectmen of the town. We publish the letter at the lady's request.

TUMOR OF 12 YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your READY RELIEF; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel BETTER, SMARTER, and happier than I have for 12 years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. * * * HANNAH E. KNAPP.

This lady was cured of tumors of twelve years' growth by six bottles of Resolvent. This is truly remarkable. But the sick must bear in mind that tumors of the same character in different persons do not all yield as quick in one as in another, as much depends on the condition of health, state of the blood, character and condition of monthly periods and previous health. Some persons may have to take twenty-four bottles, whereas others are cured by six bottles but persevere with the medicine, and a cure is certain.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by druggists and at DR. RADWAY'S Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 439 St. Paul-st., Montreal.